GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

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PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macnabb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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		Detail of Tahsíls.					
Details.	District.	Ambála.	Kharar.	Jagádhri.	Naráin-garh.	Pipli.	Rúpar.
Total square miles (1881)	2,570	366	366	387	429	745	277
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,487	297	259	236	202	295	198
Culturable square miles (1878)	492	36	23	114	21	261	37
Irrigated square miles (1878)	271	11	20	35	7	174	24
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	1,501	267	250	261	226	286	211
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	32·3	32·3	30·1	40·0	40·2	25·8	27·9
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	2,226	289	371	379	331	495	361
Total population (1881)	1,067,263	220,477	167,869	169,640	145,633	209,341	154,303
Rural population (1881)	926,931	153,014	163,604	149,929	134,839	181,568	143,977
Urban population (1881)	140,332	67,463	4,265	19,711	10,794	27,773	10,326
Total population per square mile (1881)	415	602	459	438	339	281	557
Rural population per square mile (1881)	361	418	447	387	314	244	520
Hindús (1881)	689,612	132,124	110,445	116,378	103,066	142,160	85,439
Sikhs (1881)	68,442	12,167	25,019	4,383	2,512	5,020	19,341
Jains (1881)	1,307	570	105	291	185	29	127
Musalmáns (1881)	304,123	72,007	32,286	48,558	39,870	62,126	49,276
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	785,588	137,179	124,595	110,734	95,966	185,821	131,293
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	1,112,135	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and Miscellaneous.

† Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Ambála district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambála division, and lies between north latitude 29°49′ and 30°46′ and east longitude 76°26′ and 77°39′. It occupies the angle where the Siwáliks meet the Jamná, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jamná, which separates it from the Saháranpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnál, on the west by the Native State of Patiála and the Lúdhiánah district, and on the north-west by the Sutlaj. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsiá, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six *tahsíls*, of which those of Píplí and Ambála include all the south-eastern portion of the district, while Jagádhri, Naráingarh, Kharar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The *tahsíls* are further sub-divided into *parganahs* as follows:—Ambála into Ambála and Mulána; Jagádhri, into Jagádhri, Mustafábád, and Khizrábád; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Kharar, into Kharar and Mobárikpur; Naráingarh, into Naráingarh, Sádhaura, and Kutáha; and Píplí, into Thanesar, Sháhábád, and Ládwa.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambála, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sádhaura, 10,794; Ropar, 10,326; Sháhábád, 10,218. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambála on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambála stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2·41 per cent. of the total area, 5·66 per cent. of the total population, and 5·75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Ambala	30°21′	76°52′	902
Kharar	30°45′	76°41′	920*
Jagadhri	30°10′	77°21′	924
Naraingarh	30°29′	77°10′	1,000*
Ropar	30°58′	76°34′	900*
Thanesar	29°59′	76°52′	800*
Shahabad	30°10′	76°55′	850*

* Approximate.

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Descriptive.

Physical features.

A strip of Patiála territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two uneven halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at it narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jamná and the Himalayas respectively. The northern and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills as far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Náhan or Sarmaur; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jamná, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jamná and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the *sál* timber, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the Morni *iláka* of the Kutáha *parganah*, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its suface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of prettiness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *bángar*; the low lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *khádar*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:—

"The flat country about Mulána and Ambála has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the silting up of the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is ploughed up and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the lowest level of the country."

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.

The *bángar* tract, *par excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Sombh and the Márkandá, and is drained by the Chatang and Sarassutí. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jamná; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and cantonments of Ambála.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet; and though, like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a loamy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *khádar* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *khádar* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bángar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bángar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bángar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

River system.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually tame down into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlaj and the Jamná unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

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Descriptive.
River system.

through Patiála and Sirsá, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rájputána. Two streams, the Sirsa *nadi* and the smaller stream from Valakund, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsa *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are ploughed up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *rau*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Náhan or Sarmaur, and, passing though the Kutáha *parganah*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Májra. It skirts the border of the Kharar *tahsíl* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patiála territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambála. Near Mani Májra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kúls*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambála and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kálka and Ambála, and the mails are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

"These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the distended spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a Ját, living out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillarh*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *cretins* (called *jaggar*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *chak* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. * * * * In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining immense out-turns to their labour that induces men to settle here."

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 10,000 acres.

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Descriptive.

The Sarassutí.

The Sarassutí is the ancient Saraswati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmaur, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badrí, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindús. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sombh, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalaur, it disappears for a time in the sand, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawánipur. At Bálchhappar, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chatang. At Bara Khera, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Urnai, near Pehowa, it is joined by the Márkanda. Crossing Karnál, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarassutí, enters Patiála territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sarassutí, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Rájputána plains, and debouched into the Indus below the junction of the Panjáb rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mírgarh in Baháwalpúr, but its water penetrates no further than Bhatner in Rájputána.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarassutí, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarassutí, instead of the Sarassutí of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarassutí, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarassutí. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the silting up of the river beds caused by the dams employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Himalayas between the Jamná and the Sutlaj, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the courses of the various streams, every village has dams, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which escapes is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

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The Sarassutí.

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambála streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambála district the bed of the Sarassutí is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archæological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river :—

"The Sarassuti, in Sanskrit *Saraswati*, is too well known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *Saras*, a 'lake or pool,' and *vati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pools,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Bráhmans have cleverly taken advantage of these pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Sarassutí to the north of Thánesar, from *Ratan Jaksh* on the east to *Aujas Ghát* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or seven shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 250 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kula Práchin*, or *Gangatirath*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Sthánutirath*, where *Vena Rája* dedicated a shrine to Siva, under the name of *Sthánu*. According to the legend, the leprous *Rája Ben*, whose name I have found as widely diffused as those of the Pándus themselves, while travelling in a *doli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *doli* to shake himself, when some water was sprinkled on the Rája, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became whole. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parasu-Ráma, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pándus, such as *Kshirihi-vása* and *Asthipur*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*kshira*) for the use of the wearied *Pándus*, and in the other their bones *(asthi)* were collected together in a heap. In A.D. 634 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, who records that they were of very large size. All my enquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Asthipur* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards Aujas Ghát."

The Hindú tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Sarassutí was the daughter of Mahádeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her pursuer gaining, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles further on. The river sprang up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Sarassutí, and the two streams run parallel to each other

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Descriptive.

The Chatang.

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Chatang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jamná; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hánsí and Hisár. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hisár branch of the Western Jamná canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhatner.

The Tángri.

The Tángri rises in the hills of Kutáhá, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambála, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambála. Each branch, after passing Ambála, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambála. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilizing a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tángri by a masonry bridge.

The Baliáli.

The Baliáli is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tángri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Boh, a village adjoining the Ambála cantonments on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tángri into the bed of the Baliáli and completely protects the cantonments. At Sháhpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Umri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Nakti.

The Sádhaurawála *rau*, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sadadhieni *nadi*. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sádhaura, by the confluence of the Súkar, Fandi, and Khandrá torrents. It joins the Márkanda about 13 miles below the hills.

The Márkanda.

The Márkanda, which rises in the Náhan hills, receives the Run *nadi* at a short distance within the district, and the Sádhaurawála as above noted. It is further swelled, about 6 miles lower down, by the Begná and ultimately joins the Sarassutí, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pehowa. The Márkanda is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

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The Márkanda.

except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sádhaura *nadi*. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.

The Begná.

The Begná, a wide torrent, having two sources in Kutáha and Sarmaur, emerges into the plains near the village of Fatahgarh, and flowing almost due south through the *parganahs* of Naraingarh, Sádhaura, and Mulána, falls into the Márkanda at Alimun Májra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Márkanda, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subsiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.

The Kushalla.

The Kushalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kálka, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandi. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.

The Sukhiá.

The Sukhiá, called also the Sukhna, is a broad stream rising near Pinjaur, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mubárikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.

The Sugh *rau*.

The Sugh *rau* flows from the Siwáliks in two branches which unite at Bhadal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlaj two miles below Ropar.

The Budhi *rau*.

The Khizrábádwáli *nadi*, called also Budhi *rau*, leaves the hills near Mirzápur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairámpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving further to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.

The Landra.

The Landra rises near Parch, in the Mani Májra *parganah*, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiála *rau*, through the territory and town of Patiála, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.

The Jainti Devi *rau*.

The Khánpur, called also *rau* Jainti Devi, rises in the hills and flows by Kharar. It receives the Choyá *nadi* near Sarhind. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyá arises from surface drainage near Sarána, and flows by Sangatpura between Khant and Morinda, and thence into Patiála territory.

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Descriptive.

The Siswánwáli. The Run.

The Siswánwáli rises near Siswán, and flows into the Sutlaj nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Run rises in Sarmaur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Márkanda at Dumánwála. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrála

The Pathrála, known in the hills as Roti *Ráu* rises on the border of Sarmaur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal near Dádúpur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rákshi.

The Rákshi is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Biláspur. It flows south-west by Jagádhri, and joins the Chatang near Ládwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Sombh.

The Sombh, a broad hill torrent, rises in Sarmaur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrála and Sarassutí and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal at Dádúpur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umr

The Umri, or Sháhzádpurwáli *nadi*, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Sháhzádpur and Májra, joins the Baliáli, or Tángri, at Sháhpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutla

The Sutlaj has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kíratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambála and Hoshiárpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siwálik range in Hoshiárpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastwards. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambála side, is a belt of

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Descriptive.

The Sutlej.

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Fordable in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlaj from the hills, and there is an important timber depôt on its banks at Ropar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 maunds burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jamná, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlaj and the Jamná. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jamná.

The Jamná finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathní Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jamná Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some 3¼ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Búdhi Jamná, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathní Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jamná and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Búdhi Jamná on the Ambála side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of ⅛th mile below Hathní Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathní Kund. The average fall below Hathní Kund is about 1 in 344. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagádhri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambála district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer*.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for

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Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	368
1863-64 ...	577
1864-65 ...	312
1865-66 ...	564

Disease.

Fever is most prevalent in the Pipli *tahsíl*, but is common everywhere. The returns show it to be the only regularly recurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghaggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Ropar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmities are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB., and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 28 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

SECTION B.--GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Minerals.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the Kharar *tahsíl*. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt

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Minerals.

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

Wild animals: sport.

This district is considered to be among the best in the Panjáb for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalesar, in the jungles of the Píplí *tahsíl* north of Thánesar, and the Morni forest of Kutáha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwálik hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutáha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolves are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambála city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. *Sámbar* are as great a plague to the Kutáha hill villages as are black-buck in the plains. Along the hills, *chítal* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kákar* or barking deer. Ropar, in the north, has its speciality in *chikára* or ravine deer, and the thick *dhák* jungles of Píplí and Thánesar swarm with *nílgái* and *párha*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambála and Jagádhri *tahsíls*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Píplí; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Píplí *dhák* jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the *khádar* between the Sarhind Canal and the Sutlaj from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *máhásír* abound both in the Sutlaj and the Western Jamná Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and adjutants with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *shikárís* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cubs, Re. 1. Four tigers

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Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Trees.

were destroyed in 1865, and two in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the canal, is not found north of Ambála except in the Ropar and Kharar *tahsíls*. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *kíkar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *siris* (*Acacia sirissa*), *tút* (mulberry), *sál* (*Vatica robusta*), *Bargat* (*Ficus indica*), *simbhal* (*Bombax peptaphyl*), *farásh* (*Tamarix orientalis*), and *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). The *sál* is found only in the Siwáliks.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhák* and *sál*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chháchhra near Thánesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Morni in Kutáha, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sarmaur (Náhan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *pargana* of Ládwa there are 64,788 acres of *dhák* forest, and in that of Sháhábád, 35,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the Píplí *tahsíl*, and not far from Thánesar. The Chháchhra jungle is formed exclusively of *dhák* trees, the Morni jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chíl* (*Pinus longifolia*). The Kalesar forest is the most important, being composed of *sál* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Jamná, and, extending up the slopes of the Siwálik range, juts into Sarmaur. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutlaj, called Bír Guru, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Sardárs ; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for misconduct, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhák káhir* trees. The *dhák* flowers yield a yellow dye ; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by Purbias from across the Jamná, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of the *dhák* stands long exposure to water without rotting ; the *nimchak* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made [of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (*lao*) of a *charsa* well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favourite fodder for buffaloes. In bad seasons the fruit of the *káhir* (*Capparis aphylla*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *nardak*.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambála, and especially of the Kurukshetrá or battle-field of the Pándavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thánesar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his Archæological Survey Reports I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambála and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included beween the Saraswati and Drishadvati (the Sarassutí and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Saraswati, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thánesar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thánesar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Sarassutí, is yearly bathed in by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thánesar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetrá, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pándavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hiudu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The Mahábhárata, recording as it does the exploits of these heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idle lookers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thánesar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India. *

The name Kurukshetrá, or "field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Santanu, great grandfather of the heroes of the Mahábhárata. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thánesar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thánesar and Pihowa.

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According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 360, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 20, 40 and 48 *kos*, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jínd, which is 65 miles distant from Thánesar. This account General Cunningham * rejects as a late invention of interested Bráhmans, wishing to curry favour with the *Sikh Rájá* of Jínd, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Ratan Jaksh on the Sarassutí, westwards to Pihowa, from Pihowa southwards to beyond Púndri, from thence eastward to Naráina, and from Naráina northward again to Ratan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 *kos* ; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pándus. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Later Hindu period.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little to record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srughna, the site of which General Cunningham has identified† with the village of Sugh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamná, now utilized for the Western Jamná Canal, and close to Jagádhri and Buria. Srughna is mentioned by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town 3½ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Budhistic and Bráhminical. He describes the kingdom of Srughna as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamná flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Muhammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins :—

"The village of Sugh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamná, which is now the Western Jamná Canal. On the north and west faces, it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defences. In shape it is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dyálgarh. The village of Amadalpur stands on the site of the south-east fort, and that of the south-west is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and these to the north-west and south-west 3,000, feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the 3½ miles of Hwen Thsang's measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a deep sandy ravine, called the Rohára *Nálá*, it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim's visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of 3½ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim's measurement. The small village of Sugh occupied the west side of the position, and the small town of Buriah lies immediately to the north of Dyálgarh. The occupied houses, at the

* Archæological Report, 1863-64, p. 215-216.

† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 226 and *ff*.

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Later Hindu period.

time of my visit, were as follows: Mándalpur 100, Sugh 125, Dyálgarh 150, and Buria 3,500, or altogether 3,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

"Of Sugh itself the people have no special traditions, but there is a ruined mound to the north-west of the village, and several foundations made of large bricks inside the village. Between Sugh and Amadalpur there is a square tank called the Surajkund, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the earthen ramparts still form huge mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-east to south-south-west nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. But on none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from 9½ to 10½ inches broad and 2½ to 3½ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidences of antiquity; but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place affords evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant Pullan's coin collector; but so plentiful is the yield, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all ages, from the small Diliál pices of the Chohán and Túnar Rájás of Dehli, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Mándar or Mándalpur formerly covered an extent of 12 *kos*, and included Jagádhri and Chaneti on the west with Buriah and Dyálgarh to the north. As Jagádhri lies 3 miles to the west, it is not possible that the city could ever have extended so far, but we may reasonably admit that the gardens and summer houses of the wealthier inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chaneti, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers; but it is now entirely separated from Buriah and Dyálgarh by a long space of open country."

Thánesar, also, is mentioned by Hwen Thsang as the capital of a *quasi*-independent kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Ambála. Thánesar was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Muhammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlaj during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marhata on the one side and the Durání on the other, the Sikh marauders of the Panjáb proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlaj and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jamná. At the time of the fall of the Marhatas before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chiefs of various grades of power, from the Phulkián Rájás of Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha, down to the petty Sardár who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was assumed, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest acquisition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbours, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. Thus matters went on, till

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Ranjít Singh made his appearance on the south bank of the Sutlaj. He had already made one raid upon the most northern of the Cis-Sutlaj States. Tribute had been exacted, and where this was not forthcoming, the recusant had been deprived of his estates. The next year would probably bring another visitation. Thus pressed, and fearing the fate which was already overtaking their Trans-Sutlaj brethren, the disconnected chiefs at last, in 1808, combined to apply to the British Government for aid. The Government, which was at the time engaged in negotiations with Ranjít Singh, accepted the responsibility, and took the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs under its protection.

By the treaty of 1809 between the Government and Ranjít Singh, they were for ever secured from encroachment from the north. Internal wars were sternly forbidden by a proclamation issued in 1811. But with this exception the powers and privileges of the Chiefs remained untouched. Each Chief, great and small alike, had within his own territory absolute civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction, subject only to the general authority of the Agent to the Governor General. No tribute was taken from them, and, though they were required, in the case of war, to aid the Government, yet no special contingent was fixed. The right to escheats was the sole return for its protection, which the Government demanded. There followed a long period of peace, during which, while north of the Sutlaj every vestige of independence vanished before the encroachments of Ranjít Singh, the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs enjoyed a complete immunity from invasion, and retained undiminished rights of sovereignty. After thirty-six years, with the exception of a few states which had lapsed from failure of heirs, each Chief still found himself the ruler of the territory which he or his fathers had held at the time when they passed under British protection.

No occasion for testing the gratitude of the Chiefs for these benefits occurred, until the declaration of the first Sikh war, and the Sutlaj campaign of 1845. But when tested, it miserably failed. Throughout the war, few of the Chiefs displayed their loyalty more conspicuously than by abstaining from open rebellion. Their previous conduct had not been such as to encourage the British Government in its policy towards them. Almost without exception they had abused its indulgence, and made the security of its protection a means of extortion and excess of every kind. There was nothing whatever to admire in the internal management or administration of their estates, as was amply testified by the universal satisfaction with which the peasants of those estates which, from time to time, had lapsed, came under direct British management. It has been well said that "independence, for these Sikh Chiefs, had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."*

* Griffin, "Rájas of the Punjab," p. 218.

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The introduction of British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlaj campaign forfeited all claim to consideration. It was seen that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were: Patiála, Jínd, Nábha,* Farídkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhrauli (Kalsia), Raikot, Buria and Mamdot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambála was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlaj States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had heen passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjáb, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."† The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The district officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjáb Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlaj States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nábha was exceptionally treated, one quarter of its territory being confiscated.
† Griffin's "Rájas of the Punjab," p, 217.

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Delhi in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjáb from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála, in calling on the Rájá of Patiála, at the very first *émeute*, to send in his troops, thus leading him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambála was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillerymen. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the houses around. A militia was formed of uncovenanted officers; and the magazine, the treasure, and the commissariat stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nassiri Battalion, there was no available escort for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political escorts, and accordingly the siege train came down from Philaur under a guard of horse and foot furnished by the Nábha Rájá, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlaj States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozpur and Philaur down to the very walls of Dehli. The safety of this Province may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Rájá of Jínd, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by my directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Karnál, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles further to Pánípat, quieting the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies; and in this manner they advanced boldly to within twenty miles of Dehli. A detachment of the Jínd troops seized the bridge at Bagpat, and thus enabled the Mírat force to join head-quarters. A party of the Jínd *sawárs*, with Captain Hodson at their head, rode into Mírat and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Mahárájah of Patiálá guarded Thánesar and Ambála, and the safety of Ludhiáná was entrusted to the Rájá of Nábhá and the Kotla Nawáb. These eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs are thus casually noticed as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligations to them, and the Governor-General, in the *Gazette* announcing the fall of Dehli, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

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for saving the treasuries from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under sepoy guards. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambála treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thánesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Ricketts sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Philaur. Major Marsden at Fírozpur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhás of the Nassiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,063 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

"The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Forsyth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general superintendent in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organize a 'Military Transport Train' under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been drained of our carriage, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doáb or the Dehli territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Dehli never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Fírozpur to Dehli, 265 miles. A train of 30 waggons a day from each of the principal stations of Ambála, Ludhiána, and Karnál, and 14 waggons per diem from Fírozpur, was soon organized. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably conveyed from camp to Ambála. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlaj States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 97,317, and it has fully realized the objects for which it was organized."

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) "acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm." It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us; but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

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predatory were checked by the manifestation of a will on the part of the officers. Some were killed in pursuit, and 123 executed by process of law, partly by district officers sitting in commission, and partly by Mr. Barnes. Besides these, 258 mutineers were executed, and 102 sentenced to imprisonment, who deserved death, as they belonged to the mutinous regiments at Fírozpur. It was only by such measures that districts were controlled which were quickly escaping from our grasp.

It was known for some weeks previous to the outbreak that the minds of the native soldiers in this station were unsettled. On the 19th April mysterious fires began to occur, and, though they were at first attributed to the thatchers, the eyes of all the residents were gradually opened to see that the soldiery and none others were the real authors of them. Mr. Forsyth obtained positive information, on the 7th and 8th May, that the prediction of a rebellious clique among the sepoys was "that in the following week blood would be shed at Dehli or Ambála, and that a general rising of the sepoys would take place." On May the 10th, the day of the Mírat mutiny, the 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry, and the detached guard of the 60th at the treasury, simultaneously rushed to their bells of arms, and began loading their muskets. The treasury guard remained under arms the whole day in direct disobedience to orders. This over tact of mutiny was unconditionally forgiven by the military authorities, and the result was that large portions of these regiments afterwards joined the rebels at Dehli ; the remainder, when ordered into jail on September 1st by the directions of the Chief Commissioner, attempted to fly, but were killed by the European troops, or afterwards captured and tried. Mr. Forsyth's exertions in procuring carriage at the first outbreak—when, as Mr. Barnes says, the natives, thinking our rule at an end, were deserting the town "like rats from a sinking ship—" were most successful. Mr. Forsyth says:—

> "As soon as it was determined by the Commander-in-Chief that an onward move should be made, a sudden difficulty arose in the want of carriage. The Deputy Commissary-General having officially declared his inability to meet the wants of the army, the civil authorities were called upon to supply the demand. At Ambála there has always been a difficulty to furnish carriage of any kind, the carts being of a very inferior description. However, such as they were, they had to be pressed into service ; and in the course of a week, after the utmost exertions, 500 carts, 2,000 camels, and 2,000 coolies were made over to the Commissariat Department; 30,000 maunds of grain were likewise collected and stored for the army in the town of Ambála."

As soon as this first difficulty had been ovecrome, the necessity for preserving the peace of the district led Mr. Barnes to call on the commutation-tenure chiefs to furnish men instead of their usual tribute in money. By the operation of this order, a force of 459 foot and 259 horse was soon at our disposal ; but the moral effect of these and the other influential Chiefs siding with us was of far greater value than even the force they supplied. Mr. Barnes observes further :—

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"In addition to these *jágírdárs,* who were bound to supply levies, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Ráo Rahím Baksh, of Panjlása, who with 50 followers guarded the road between Ambála and Jagádhri; and the Sirkárdahs of Sádhaura, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and private buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forsyth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Dehli field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambála that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wyld, and two companies of the 5th Native Infantry under Captain Garstin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found wherever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saháranpur, whither he had gone to act in conjunction with Mr. Spankie, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindustáni troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold marauders, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardner, a Dehli refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 5th Native Infantry to guard Ropar. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as a Magistrate if needful, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famines.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed as completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 seers per rupee ($=1\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb.), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bíkaner and Hariána, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

Famines.

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambála, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the mass of fugitives from Bíkaner, Hisár, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnál, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

Formation of the district.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambála, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satlej States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this rule, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and forfeitures of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thánesar—a district, like Ambála, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambála, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thánesar included the estates of Thánesar, which lapsed $\frac{2}{5}$ths in 1832 and the remainder in 1850; Kaithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Ládwa, confiscated in 1846. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambála and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Panjáb, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlej Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambála and Karnál. The *parganahs* of Sháhábád, Ládwa, and a part of Thánesar fell to Ambála, and the remainder, including Kaithal, went to Karnál. The *tahsíls* were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Kaithal, (2) Gula, which included the Pehowa tract now in Ambála, (3) Thánesar, and (4) Ládwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri *parganah* of the Karnál *tahsíl*. In 1866 the Pehowa *parganah* was transferred from Karnál to Ambála, but in 1876 14 villages enjoying inundations from the lower Saraswati were re-transferred to Karnál. The present district comprises almost the whole of 81 Sikh *ilákas*.

District Officers.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambála and Thánesar districts, respectively, during recent years.

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District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid ...	20th Novr. 1855.	C. P. Elliott, Esquire ...	14th April 1872.
" F. C. Maisey ...	29th May 1856.	W. Coldstream, Esquire ...	16th April 1875.
" B. T. Reid ...	28th June 1856.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall	21st April 1875.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire ...	7th Novr. 1856.	" J. Fendall ...	24th April 1875.
P. S. Melvill, Esquire ...	23rd Jany. 1858.	" E. P. Gurdon ...	1st April 1877.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	24th May 1859.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire...	16th April 1879.
" J. S. Tighe ...	21st Feby. 1863.	Captain Massey	22nd Oct. 1879
C. P. Elliott, Esquire ...	21st Feby. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire	22nd Nov. 1879.
Captain J. S. Tighe ...	9th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire ...	27th Sept. 1881.
" H. V. Riddel ...	3rd Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire	27th Oct. 1881.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	3rd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker ...	16th Nov. 1881.
Captain H. V. Riddel ...	4th March 1871.	J. Frizelle, Esquire ...	31st Jany. 1882.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	19th Mar. 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ...	26th March 1883.
Captain H. V. Riddel ...	3rd April 1871.	J. C. Brown, Esquire ...	13th July 1884.
Captain C. Beadon ...	1st July 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ...	1st Novr. 1884.
T. Roberts, Esquire ...	3rd April 1872.		

THANESAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	1st Jany. 1859.	Captain F. S. Graham ...	25th May 1860.
F. McNaghten, Esquire ...	1st June 1859.	" F. J. Millar ...	10th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ...	1st Augt. 1859.	" H. H. Urmston ...	10th Novr. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnstone ...	1st Decr. 1859.	" W. G. Davies ...	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ...	1st Jany. 1860.	Colonel F. S. Voyle ...	23rd Jany. 1862.
" N. W. Elphinstone	1st Feby. 1860.		

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages		Persons	86·85
		Males	86·73
		Females	87·00
Average rural population per village			418
Average total population per village and town			479
Number of villages per 100 square miles			87
Average distance from village to village, in miles			1·15
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	415
		Rural population	361
	Cultivated area	Total population	718
		Rural population	623
	Culturable area	Total population	539
		Rural population	468
Number of resident families per occupied house		Villages	1·78
		Towns	1·51
Number of persons per occupied house		Villages	7·69
		Towns	5·65
Number of persons per resident family		Villages	4·32
		Towns	3·75

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Proportion per mille of total population.	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	103	116
Males	92	84
Females	116	156

Chapter III, A.

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Migration and birth-place of population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population.								
	Rural Population.			*Urban Population.*			*Total Population.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	939	902	922	709	757	730	908	884	897
The province	982	982	982	836	882	855	962	968	965
India	1,000	1.000	1,000	977	997	984	997	999	998
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	977	997	984	997	999	998

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambála are taken from the Census Report :—

" Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 92 per cent. is indigenous ; of the town population only 73 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahaur and Fírozpur, where as large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambála and the districts which march with it, the migration is in the direction of least pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The uninhabitable hill area included in Ambála makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Dehli, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambála consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submontane districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and south-west. Speaking generally, the proportion of males shows that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from those to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character ; while the movements in the opposite directions are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Karnál, Ludhiána and the Native States, all of which march with Ambála, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for emigration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the presence of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures ; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thánesar. It is calculated that the population,

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals ...	1855 ...	...	...	...	374
	1868 ...	1,028,418	564,038	464,380	394
	1881 ...	1,067,263	588,272	478,991	415
Percentages	1868 on 185[illegible]	...	...	...	105
	1881 on 186[illegible]	103·78	104·30	103·15	105

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambála in 1862 was 218,296 souls. Adding this to 782,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,000,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,035,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,866, showing an increase of 5·41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Ropar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jagádhri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Náhan, the Rájá of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canals.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 214·2 years, the female in 290·9 years, and the total population in 242·9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds :—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881 ...	1067,3	588,3	479,0	1885 ...	1079,5	595,9	483,6	1889 ...	1091,9	603,7	488,2
1882 ...	1070,3	590,2	480,1	1886 ...	1082,6	597,9	484,7	1890 ...	1095,0	605,7	489,4
1883 ...	1073,4	592,1	481,3	1887 ...	1085,7	599,8	485,9	1891 ...	1098,1	607,6	490,5
1884 ...	1076,4	594,0	482,4	1888 ...	1088,8	601,8	487,1				

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	*Total population.*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Ambala	203,696	220,477	108
Jagadhri	162,532	169,640	104
Kharar	164,035	167,869	102
Naraingarh	142,358	145,633	102
Pipli	214,349	209,341	98
Ropar	141,448	154,303	110
Total district ...	1,028,418	1,067,263	104

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males ...	15	20
Females ...	13	17
Persons ...	28	37

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	12	21	23	25	24	18	21	23	27	17	30	44	31	34	25
Females ...	10	20	21	22	22	16	19	20	26	15	28	40	29	34	23
Persons... ...	11	20	22	24	23	17	20	22	27	16	29	42	30	34	24

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsíls*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures :—

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons... ...	319	144	182	236	275	1,156	1,300	1,166	937
Males	300	137	166	215	263	1,081	1,288	1,243	974
Females ...	344	153	202	262	289	4,250	1,314	1,071	891
	20—25	**25—30**	**30—35**	**35—40**	**40—45**	**45—50**	**50—55**	**55—60**	**over 60.**
Persons... ...	959	928	830	505	686	351	474	178	530
Males	955	935	831	504	666	353	472	182	516
Females ...	965	920	829	506	709	348	477	173	547

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	...	...	5,600
	1868	...	...	5,485
	1881	5,504	5,564	5,512
Hindus ...	... 1881	5,532	5,599	5,538
Sikhs ...	... 1881	5,649	6,493	5,687
Jains ...	... 1881	...	...	5,754
Musalmans	... 1881	5,398	5,304	5,380
Christians	... 1881	...	7,920	7,843

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Musalmans.
0—1	936	933	837	958
1—2	907	890	847	958
2—3	991	978	817	1,062
3—4	998	...	...	...
4—5	893	...	...	...

Infirmities.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	6	4
Blind	51	63
Deaf and dumb ...	16	9
Leprous	7	2

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given in the margin show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX. and XI of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	2,801	674	3,475
	Eurasians	37	37	74
	Native Christians	121	103	224
	Total Christians ...	2,959	814	3,773
Language.	English	2,794	631	3,425
	Other European languages ...	15	1	16
	Total European languages ...	2,809	632	3,441
Birth-place.	British Isles	1,937	287	2,224
	Other European countries ...	3	...	3
	Total European countries ...	1,940	278	2,227

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Social and Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *hawelís* or houses. In the Khádar, between the Jamna and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Dhang*) precipitous bank of the old Jamná; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their Bángar, as well as their Khádar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothás*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gújars, Chúrahs, Chamárs, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more *chappars* than *kothás*. The Rájpúts, both Hindus and Mussalmáns, the Játs, Kambohs and Brahmins, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and domestic life.

In the Khádar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothás*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothá* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of *sál* wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kothá*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *tand* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *manjha* or *chárpái*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

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Social and Religious Life.

Houses and domestic life.

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*gharras*) for water; a *charkha* or spindle for the women; a hand-mill (*chakki*) for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spices on; the *sil*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *baili*, a small brass drinking pot; *katora*, one of a larger size; *lúnda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chhínka*, a swing table, hanging from the roof; and *chhalní*, a sieve for flour. The doors are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the women sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the Játnís and of the law-caste women, both of whom work in the fields.

Dress.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhoti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the *chapkan* (jacket) or *mirzai* (coat), so common in the province. The fact is that only a few of the *zamíndárs* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The staple food of the people of the Ambála district at *rabi* is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dál* is also largely consumed. At *kharíf* the principal food is *makki*, *jowár*, *bájra*, and *chína*; *dál* is also eaten with these. The *rabi* grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The *rabi* harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *kharíf* grain crops cultivation depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, *i.e.*, the crops, would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain may happen to fall. The *kharíf* harvesting commences from the 1st September (when *chína* is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *rabi* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of Bhádon and beginning of Asauj; in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *kharíf* crops, will not suffice for a good and ample *rabi*, unless some rain also fall in September: rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during these months will generally secure a copious crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *kharíf* it is most essential that rain should, if possible, fall by the 15th June or about the 1st Asárh, and it will be all the better if there be rain more or less once a week until the end of September. If the month of Asárh pass entirely without any rain, there will be no cotten crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

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Social and Religious Life.

Food of the poeple.

"The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons:—

Description of Grain.

	Seers.	Chts.		
Rabi—				
Wheat ...	2	4	5 seers per diem for 6 months, or 182½ days.	M. S. Ch. =22 32 8
Gram ...	2	4		
Dál ...	0	8		
Kharíf—				
Makki ...	1	8	5 seers per diem for 6 months, or 182½ days.	=22 32 8
Jowár ...	1	8		
Bájra ...	1	8		
Chína ...	1	8		
Dál ...	0	8		
			Total ...	45-25-0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes:—

	Seers.	Chts.		
Rabi—				
Wheat ...	1	12	4 seers per diem for 6 months, or 182½ days.	=M. S.Ch. 18-10-0
Gram ...	1	12		
Dál ...	0	8		
Kharíf—				
Makki ...	1	8	4 seers per diem for 6 months or 182½ days.	18-10-0
Jowár ...	1	8		
Bájra ...	0	8		
Dál ...	0	8		
			Total maunds ...	36-20-0

The following is an estimate for city residents:—

Description of Grain.

	Sers.	Chts.	S. Ch.	
Rabi—				
Wheat ...	2	4	3-12 per diem for 6 months or 182½ days.	=M. S.Ch. 17-4-6
Gram ...	1	0		
Dál ...	0	8		
Kharíf—				
Wheat ...	2	4	3-12 for 6 months or 182½ days.	=17-4-6
Makki ...	1	0		
Dál ...	0	8		
			Total maunds ...	34-8-12

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the opposite margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total. population.
Hindu ...	6,628	5,362	6 458
Sikh ...	697	273	641
Jain ...	4	68	12
Musalman	2,669	4,041	2,850
Christian	2	254	35

Sect.	Rural population.	Total, population.
Sunnis	988	984
Shiahs	10·3	15·3
Others and unspecified	1·6	1·3

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

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Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Religious sects and institutions.

Among the Hindús, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thákardwáras* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhádon, 9th of Jeth, and 14th of Baisákh. The *shiwálas* or temples of Mahádeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phágan. Deví is principally worshipped as Sítalá or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarassutí have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanúmán is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Muhammadan saints, Gúgá Pír and Sarwar Sultán, are largely reverenced as well by Hindús as by Musalmáns. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thákardwáras* of Dayá Rám in Ambála City. At Jagádhri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dole of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thánesar and Pehowa, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahárája of Patiálá, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahárájá of Patiálá and the Rájá of Nábhá.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarassutí and the Kurukshetrá has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thánesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thánesar"). At Pehowa the sacred monthi s that of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarassutí, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

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Social and Religious Life.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rúpar on the banks of the Sutlaj, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Májra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thánesar and Mani Májra, in 1861 and 1857, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani (Hindi) ...	6,615
Bagri	4
Pahari	55
Kashmiri	1
Panjabi...	3,293
All Indian Languages ...	9,967
Non-Indian Languages ...	33

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	70	105
	Can read and write ...	301	453
Females.	Under instruction ...	1·0	3·4
	Can read and write ...	3·1	12·6

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians...	...	...
Native Christians... ...	17	...
Hindus	3,094	17
Musalmans	1,828	42
Sikhs	397	1
Others	4	...
Children of agriculturists...	2,960	37
„ of non-agriculturists	3,180	23

"Educational institutions are of six kinds :—

1.—*Maktabs*, where Persian is taught ;
2.—*Chatsáls* (from "Chatta," a schoolboy), where Hindi is taught ;
3.—*Pathsálas* (from "Path," reading), where Nágri or Shástri is taught ;
4.—*Maktabs*, where Arabic is taught ;
5.—Schools in which Gurmukhi ; and
6.—Schools in which English are taught. *

"I give below a tabular statement showing the number of institutions of each kind, in each district, with the allowances in land, grain, or money paid to the tutors :—

STATEMENT OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ZILLAHS OF THANESAR AND AMBALA, EXISTING IN 1853.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Allowance from Government. Land.		Allowance from Government. Grain.		Allowance from Government. Money.	From Individuals. Land.		From Individuals. Grain.		From Individuals. Money.	Estimated annual pay of Teachers.
			B.	Bis.	M.	S.	Rs.	B.	Bis.	M.	S.	Rs.	Rs.
Zillah Thanesar.													
Persian ...	29	29	...		...		...	...		21	30	1,438	1,449
Hindi ...	19	19	1	5	...		...	...		3	0	486	489
Sanskrit ...	4	4	1	7	...		60	...		...		13	73
Arabic ...	12	12	6	10	...		...	14	10	...		67	67
Gurmukhi ...	1	0	...		...		...	...		...		2	2
Zillah Ambála.													
Persian ...	59	59	12	18	...		...	6	15	1,542	4	1,991	2,762
Hindi ...	21	21	...		...		...	26	5	57	16	442	474
Sanskrit ...	9	9	...		...		180	...		...	...	...	180
Arabic ...	14	1	...		...		...	17	0	202	10	42	143
Gurmukhi ...	13	14	...		...		...	...		34	...	6	23
English ...	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	960	600

"*Persian schools* are not much in vogue ; they are only found in the *qasbahs*, or large villages. They are generally set up in his own house by some individual who wants to teach his children, and employs a teacher on two or three rupees a month ; others, who wish to have their sons educated too, send their boys, and give the teacher from two to eight annas a month, according to their means. The income of the teacher is thus made up to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month. Boys come to school at from 5 to 6, some as late as 10 : they read for eight or nine years, some as long as 12 or 13. Many then get paying employment of some kind, and discard their books. The parents are too lenient, and do not insist upon the attention of the children ; some cannot pay the teacher, and the boys are withdrawn. The teachers are men of unfinished education. They are not examined previous to their appointment, and are many of them ignorant of everything but how to read and write. The teacher reads out the lesson, which the children repeat after him ; some few repeat from memory. They have a repetition day once a week, generally Thursday, in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day they learn poetry, and in the evening cap verses. In some schools one of the boys is employed as an assistant to the master, and hears, every day, the repetition of the previous day's lesson. The course of reading is very low ; works on ethics and morals are not read. They are taught to read and write in all the schools, and in some they are taught to cypher. The first attempts at writing are upon a chalked board, with a pen made from

Chapter III, B. — Social and Religious Life. Education.

the *sarpat* grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished penman writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *phadi*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Akhiri Chár Shamba*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other feast days and *(teohárs)* festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of three or four pice to their tutors, calling it *Idi*. Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

"The *chatsáls*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the house of the *pádha*, teacher, if not at the *chaupál*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by Banyas, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *pahára*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *kothá*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one anna from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of Bhádon, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chauk chakara*. They also receive 1¼ seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and-a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Mahráni*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Onamassi dhan*," a corruption of the three words, "*Auj nama Sidhún*," which mean "Obeisance to God and the Saints." Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons; and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

"*Pathsála, Sanskrit schools.*—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *Pandit* teaches young Bráhmins of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Biddhyáratís*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Chaudas* is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

"*Maktabs for learning Arabic.*—*Zamindárs* who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Muazzins* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the Qurán by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole *Qurán* is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Háfiz*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

The instruction is not confined to boys; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other feast days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give accordings to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his Settlement Report:—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative; phlegmatic, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous than brave. They are proud of their descent and devotedly attached to their homes, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are humane; confiding to those they know and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lazy way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-blooded white. They are sober, not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them, when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Satí* was in vogue in the district at least as late as 1836.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rájpúts, with perseverance and success. All Rájpúts have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *bhang*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural.

"Of their physical constitution, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. Thánesar is notorious for its severe fevers."

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., XLII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the opposite margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I. ...	Number taxed ...	1,630	1,157	898
	Amount of tax ...	17,745	22,562	7,664
Class II. ...	Number taxed ...	484	536	572
	Amount of tax ...	10,669	14,472	7,717
Class III.	Number taxed ...	195	236	214
	Amount of tax ...	10,485	9,204	6,670
Class IV....	Number taxed ...	15	191	12
	Amount of tax ...	4,688	10,314	2,680
Class V. ...	Number taxed ...	...	139	1
	Amount of tax ...	...	15,272	1,049
Total ...	Number taxed ...	2,324	1,259	1,697
	Amount of tax ...	43,587	71,824	25,780

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses	1,701		640	1,019
Amount of fees ...	34,110		14,015	19,200

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ambála are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

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Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available.

Játs and Rájpúts.

The following figures show the principal Ját and Rájpút tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Sub-Divisions of Játs.

Names.	Number.	Names.	Number.	Names.	Number.
Atiras	1,067	Dhaniwal ...	2,915	Khag	2,250
Uthwal	3,601	Dhindsah ...	1,779	Gil	3,475
Bainiwal	1,150	Dhillon ...	2,822	Gandhu ...	726
Bains	1,771	Randhawa ...	735	Khamman ...	570
Pawania	3,083	Sindhu... ...	6,349	Man	3,217
Tawana	629	Sidhu	3,207	Mangat ...	693
Chahal	3,471	Sarae	1,772	Mandahar ...	1,570
				Varaich ...	566

Sub-Divisions of Rájpúts.

Names.	Number.	Names.	Number.	Names.	Number.
Bhatti	2,179	Tunwar ...	9,867	Ghorewah ...	2,351
Baryah	1,121	Taoni	12,982	Mandahar ...	2,270
Panwar	829	Chauhan ...	43,555	Naru	945
Pandir	2,196	Raghbansi ...	809	Deht	681

Játs.

The Játs* are thickest in the Rúpar and Kharar *tahsíls.* Here Sikh Játs form the bulk of the proprietary class. They are a fine industrious race, good agriculturists, and steady soldiers. More provident or thrifty than other races, they are for the most part in easy circumstances, and few of them are in debt. Their women take an active part in field work. They are said mostly to be immigrants from the Panjáb proper, especially from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and to have settled in Ambála at and after the time of the Sikh inroads ; but this is very doubtful.

Rájpúts.

The Rájpúts at present occupy a position of secondary importance in the district. They own in the aggregate a good deal of land, but are careless and unsystematic cultivators. Most of their land is in the hands of tenants. Their women maintain a strict seclusion, and lead idle, aimless lives. As a rule, they are poor and much involved in debt. The principal Rájpút families are those of Raipur and Panjlasa, who claim descent from Rái Pithora of Dehli. They hold small grants and pensions from Government and retain a few remnants of the family estates, which, during the Muhammadan era, were considerable.

Bráhmins.

Bráhmins of all occupations are found in the district—priests, agriculturists, shop-keepers, and domestic servants.

* The long pronunciation of the name is still maintained in this district. It is not until the Sutlaj is passed that the name becomes Jat (short).

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As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

Gújars.

The Gújars here, as elsewhere, are fonder of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for honesty. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

Patháns.

The only Pathán family of note is that of Khizrábád. It is descended from one Anwar Khán, who entered India in the train of Nádir Khán, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Jamna. He founded the town of Khizrábád, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waned before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Governments.

Leading families.

The *jágírdárs* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jágírdárs*, with their incomes, arranged by families :—

Family.	*Jagirdare.*	Chief village.	Amount of *jagir.*
			Rs.
Baidwan ...	Bhagwan Singh	Sohana	6,886
	Partab Singh	Manik Majra	6,130
Badali	Hari Singh	Badali	495
Buras	Narain Singh	Main Majra	1,322
Buria	Jiwan Singh	Buria	41,569
Bundalian	Bichittar Singh...	Burail	12,996
Burwalian	Anok Singh	Chanalheri, &c. ...	12,743
Cholian	Jiwan Singh	Bijwara	22,120
Chuni Machli... ...	Tara Singh	Bharaili	11,874
Dyalgarh	Hardat Singh	Dyalgarh	2,118
Malikpur	Narain Singh	Malikpur	5,729
Gaggon	Nehala Singh	Gaggon...	650
Garangan	Kehar Singh	Garangan	3,043
Garhi Kotaha ...	Mir Bagar Ali Khan... ...	Kotaha	8,376
Haibatpur	Natha Singh	Haibatpur	1,201
Kharar	Harnam Singh	Kharar	10,533
Dhin	Kirpal Singh	Dhin	3,332
Kotla Nihang... ...	Ata Muhammad Khan ...	Kotla Nihang... ...	2,922
Leda	Saheb Singh	Leda	2,188
Mustafabad	Tilok Singh	Mustafabad	4,232
Purkhali	Sheonarain Singh	Purkhali	4,010
Patti Boh	Man Singh	Boh	10,645
Patti Babial	Atar Singh	Babial	15,002
Patti Panjokhia ...	Jiwan Singh	Panjokhia	12,838
Raipur	Rao Basant Singh	Raipur	3,754
Ramgarh	Mian Parduman Singh & others	Ramgarh	14,849
Rukali	Partab Singh	Rukhali	721
Sadhaura	Achar Singh	Sadhaura	15,014
Sikandra	Sant Singh	Sikandra	1,889
Shahabad	Ramnarain Singh	Kharindwa	9,414
Shahid	Jiwan Singh	Shahzadpur	36,532
Sil	Diwan Singh	Sil	2,714
Singhpuria	Autar Singh	Manauli	69,649
Sodhian	Jiwan Singh	Daon	3,505
Sabka	Fatah Singh	Sabka	2,319
Thol Thangor ...	Jasmir Singh	Thol	8,299
Todar Majra	Harnam Singh	Todar Majra	2,323
Zaildar of	Singhpurian	... ...	2,727

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

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Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Village officers.

Zaildárs and chief headmen have not yet been appointed in this district. There are 5,164 village headmen in the six *tahsils* of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Ambala	863
Jagadhri	867
Rupar	787
Kharar	857
Naraingarh	693
Pipli	1097

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Talúkdári tenures.

The number of *talúkdári*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *biswadári*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietors in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Panjáb, except in the division of Ráwalpindi and in the districts of Multán and Hoshiárpur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hands of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenures, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent; nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

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Talúkdári tenures.

many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. If, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the southern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *biswadári*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *biswadári* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsíls*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biswadári* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

The *Chahárami* tenure.

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chahárami*, or "¼ share." The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Sutlaj Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically ½ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to ¼ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chahárams*,† or "holders of ¼;" the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the assailed or weaker party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of ½ and ¼ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chahárami* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

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* In the Dehli territory, the term *biswadári* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary right, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chahâram*= ¼.

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The *Chahárami* tenure.

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenue of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared tract. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rájá of Patiála, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambála shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nálagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, *i.e.*, ¼ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jágírdárs*, or alienees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with these cases. The chiefs themselves became mere *jágírdárs;* and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chaháramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jágír*. Some of the *chaháramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talúkdárs*. In both cases the *chahárami* allowance was completely separated from the *jágír*. If the *chahárami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by ½; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talúkdár*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talúkdár* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jágírdár*, as the case might be.

Riparian custom.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jamna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlaj. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlaj changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiárpur and Ambála districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Riparian custom.

courts, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually entered as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual sharers for their losses from river action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing hardship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*maurúsi* and *ghair maurúsi*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The germs of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some tenants being more favoured than others. But the terms *maurúsi* and *ghair maurúsi* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14) :—

"In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for weeding the *kharif* crops of cotton and *makki*, and at the *rabi* for the sugar-cane, tobacco and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are entertained for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At reaping time hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a load or bundle of the crop they have cut, and which perhaps may yield four or five seers of grain. There is no special class employed in field labour, but generally *chamárs* of the village or other indigent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never extends longer than one month at a time. At other times, when not engaged in field labour, these men work in the town as coolies, or perhaps work in leather or weave. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work at times at field labour. The condition of this class (field labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand; in short, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine stream out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village *bania*; and except here and there, where employed as permanent ploughmen or herdsmen perhaps, they get no assistance from the village agriculturists. In short, in times of distress and scarcity and high prices

these poor wretches are in very evil plight. They have no credit account with the village banker or money-lender."

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Village communities and tenures.

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the villages, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

The peasantry, except in Jagádhri, are reported to be not generally in debt. In the *tahsíls* of Ropar and Kharar especially, where the land tax presses lightly, most of them are in easy circumstances. In the neighbourhood of cantonments and large cities the expenses of living have increased very considerably within the last 10 or 15 years; the peasantry have become accustomed to a better style of living, and extravagant habits are growing up; they often live and dress more expensively than they can afford. In these parts of the district accordingly, many villagers are undoubtedly deeply involved in debt, the Rájpúts almost universally. In the Naraingarh and Pípli *tahsíls* the assessment is said to press more heavily; the cultivators are generally poor, and many have fallen into the hands of money-lenders.

The rate of interest charged by money-lenders to agriculturists is generally Re. 1-9-0 per cent. per month, and on simple bonds varies from that rate up to 37½ per cent. per annum. In case of mortgages, the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum, and from 9 to 12 when jewels or other valuables are

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Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from 37½ to 48 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

General standard of agricultural practice.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as *jawár*, *bájra* and *moth*. *Bájra* is now extensively grown only in the Pipli *tahsíl*. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result merely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The Seasons: Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total rrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

Irrigation.

the cultivated area of the district. The number of wells then existing in the district was 6,675, of which 2,836 were unbricked. Their average depth to water was 39 feet, and the maximum depth about 70 feet. The cost of a masonry well was returned at Rs. 500, and it required two pairs of bullocks which cost Rs. 120. Both the Persian-wheel and the rope and bucket are used for irrigation.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The stock necessary for the cultivation of a small holding, say one of 10 acres, is, with the exception of the oxen, covered by a few rupees; a pair of plough bullocks may be bought for Rs. 100, and the other implements would not cost more than Rs. 10. For well-land an additional expenditure of perhaps Rs. 220 is required for two pairs of bullocks and the well-fittings.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 256) :—

"The following table shows the percentage of cultivated land that is manured yearly, constantly and occasionally.

—	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	50	24	26	100	111,000 acres, or 11·6 per cent. on 953,064 acres.
Unirrigated land ...	8	15	77	100	
Total ...	29	19½	51½	100	

"On land constantly manured the average weight of manure per acre is 300 maunds; on land occasionally manured 350 maunds per acre every fourth or sometimes every fifth year.

"Land cropped with wheat has generally lain fallow since the last *rabi* crop or on dry lands since the penultimate *kharíf;* it is ploughed very often, as many as eight times, and never less than five times. In October after ploughing, wheat land is 'closed,' as it were, with the *sohága*, *i. e.*, bushed and rolled, and left till sowing time in November. For gram agriculturists are not nearly so particular; the land is not ploughed often, and hard rice land is used. Barley is cultivated like wheat. Wheat and barley land is often cropped with sugar-cane and cotton afterwards, lying fallow after the *rabi* harvest in April till sowing time, which for cotton would be in Asár (June), or for sugar-cane till the following March, in which case the land will have had a rest of nearly a twelvemonth. After a gram crop the same land is generally cropped with rice, and in the same way gram may follow rice. Where sugar-cane is grown, the land, as explained before, lies fallow all through the *kharíf;* it is ploughed a number of times—more, even, than wheat land. In *baráni* land there is usually a two-harvest (*i. e.*, a whole year's) fallow before and after a cane crop. After ploughing in October the surface soil is closed up and smoothed across with the *sohága* for the entire cold weather, and in March the sugar-cane is sown; after every successive shower of rain it is weeded and earthed up. Among *kharíf* crops, cotton land is ploughed in the cold weather, and it is sown in June. It does not particularly matter when the other kinds of *kharíf* crops, such as *makki*, *jowár*, *bájra*, are sown, and the land does not require much previous ploughing.

"As regards rests to unmanured lands, wheat land is commonly cropped with *chari* at once after a wheat crop and then lies fallow for a whole year, and rice land and sugar-cane land also are generally left

Manure and rotation of crops.

fallow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an *early* crop of rice, owing to the favourable and seasonable rain, land cropped with rice is not unfrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on *khadar* land near hill streams, gram on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of manured and unmanured and irrigated and unirrigated land is, that irrigated land which has been manured will be ploughed much oftener than unirrigated land which has not been manured, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Principal staples.

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni	1,013	3,541	Chillies	584	407
China	12,440	14,765	Other drugs and spices	174	288
Matar	1,456	1,714	Linseed	3,509	3,624
Mash (Urd)	16,859	18,045	Mustard	14,569	11,355
Mung	1,528	1,359	*Til*	1,001	2,278
Masur	23,110	30,053	*Tara Mira*...	3,422	6,275
Arhar	...	661	Hemp	1,830	7,225
Turmeric	...	14	*Kasumbh*	12,012	13,126
Coriander...	162	42	Other crops	216	8,169
Ginger	...	1			

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, *jawár* (great millet), *bájra* (spiked millet), Indian corn, *moth* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), *másh* (*phaseolus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 10,35,488 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,985,500 maunds of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jamná, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjáb.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	9,64,820	9,08,289	18,73,109
Inferior grains ...	19,29,642	18,16,579	37,46,221
Pulses	13,93,631	14,03,720	27,97,351
Total ...	42,88,093	41,28,588	84,16,681

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

Arboriculture and forests.

Kalesar Forest.

"This Forest in the Ambála district, consisting of 11,829 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jamná near the heads of the Western Jamná canal, and about 32 miles north of the Jagádhri Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Rájá of Náhan, on the south by the territories of the Rájá of Náhan and of the Sirdár of Kalsia and village lands of Khizrábád and Lála Bansi Lál, and on the east by the lands of Kalesar. The Kalesar Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwálik hills running west from the Jamná. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about 1¼ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Suk Ráu,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jamná.

"The growth in the valley is *sál* with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are ¾th miscellaneous and ¼th *sál*, *barkli* (*Lagerstromia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern ranges. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jamná to the Chekan Ghát. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills much intersected with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the Burror and Nangal Sotes south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. *Babar* grass is plentiful all over the low hills. The principal trees at Kalesar are *sál*, *sein*, *sandan*, *barkli*, ebony, *dhaman*, *bahera*, *hurror*, *huldu*, *kachnál*, *bel*, *siris*, *khair*, *aunla*, &c., &c. The produce is at present insignificant. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chekan Ghát, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior.

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathán *jágírdárs* of Khizrábád hold seven shares of Rs. 65 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The *sál* in the valley is protected by fire conservancy.

Jagádhri plantation (reserve).

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 roods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1868-69. It is composed entirely of *shísham*, and is situated on the right bank of the Jamná about five miles from the railway station of Jagádhri. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jamná for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *sailába*."

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rájpúts, when they can afford it, always, and Játs generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rájpúts, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gújars and Kambohs are more attached to cattle: Gújars as a pursuit, Kambohs as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rájpúts have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *chúhrahs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmáns, *kanjars*, and *chúhrahs*, who all eat

Live stock.

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadaryas*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns herds of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, *chamárs*, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner:—Animals used for agriculture: bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage: horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade; cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; she-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

Government breeding operations: fairs.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1868; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambála, Jagádhri, and Pipli; and a native *salutri* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	13,815	516,451
Non-agricultural	126,517	410,480
Total ...	140,332	926,931

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 96 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Ropar is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and Ambála for *darrís* (carpets). Coarse country cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remnants of either Muhammadan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At Sarhind and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathán architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred in Hindu estimation. At Ambála itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-modeller has established himself in the *bázárs*, and produces small figurines in terra-cotta, representing servants, *faqírs*, and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady's work-tables, occasional tea-tables, flower stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. At Dera Basi and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Panjáb, are made. Country cloth of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally diapers equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of "Indian chintz" was taken. The usual Panjáb practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. Jagádhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colour on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. Sháhábád is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1882 very good specimens of chiselled silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoises, and belt clasps of excellent, though somewhat minute, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglios of armorial and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a *virtuoso* in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *saringis*, *tambúras*, &c. Mulberry and *tun* are the woods generally employed, and ivory carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the *pique* inlay known in Bombay work-boxes, made by arranging tiny rods of metal, sandalwood, and particoloured ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then sawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called 'rock,' being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many puerilities in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Terra-cotta. Basket work. Cotton prints. Brass ware. Sháhábád industries. Musical instruments. Paper lace.

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 49. Many of the more considerable towns have their weekly market days for the disposal of country produce; and it is at these markets that most of the business of the district is transacted. The principal weekly markets are at Jagádhri, Khizrábád, Búria, and Kharar: at Ambála, Ropar and a few other places, supplies are always plentiful, and no special market day is recognized. The trade of the towns is noticed under their several headings in Chapter. VI.

Ambála, Ropar and Jagádhri, all situated on the Railway, are the chief trading centres in the district, and even from these there are no well established lines of trade. The district is the most populous in the Panjáb, and it is doubtful if it does more than supply its own wants in the way of food grains, and in bad years large imports are required of both grain and fodder. All miscellaneous products find a ready sale in the numerous hill stations within easy reach of the district.

Ambála city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain and cotton in large quantities from the district, and from the southern parts of the Ludhiána district, and also from the independent native states of Patiála, Nabha and Jínd, and exporting them both up and down country. It carries on a considerable trade in hill products, such as ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium, and *charas*, &c. From the south it imports English cloth and iron; and from the Panjáb, salt, wool, woollen and silk manufactures. In return, it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darrís*, in considerable quantities.

Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains: it carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo; salt is largely imported from the salt range mines, and exported to the hills, in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and *charas*. Country cloth is manufactured in the town and largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of locks and other small articles of iron.

Jagádhri carries on a considerable trade in metals, importing large quantities of copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, converted into vessels, &c., of different sorts and sizes, and exporting to the North-Western Provinces and Panjáb.

A considerable quantity of borax is manufactured at Sadhaura, and sal-ammoniac at Gumthala and Seana Saiyadan, and is exported both up and down country.

During the American War a large cotton market was established at Kurali in the Kharar *tahsíl*, on the Ropar and Kharar road, and for many years a thriving trade was done. The cotton of the neighbourhood is still celebrated, but the special importance of the market has passed away now that the normal condition of the cotton trade has been restored. But even now it is said that as much as five lakhs worth of cotton changes hands at Kurali in the year.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	27—2	22—4
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	35—9	26—6
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	35—3	32—8

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chamár* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikáner and Hariána. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight seers of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five seers in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 annas a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the prices of food and necessaries of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from three to five, or even six annas a day according to their ability.

Weights and measures.

The following is a list of the weights in use :—

Adhpaiya	= ⅛th	seer		*Dhaiseri*	= 2½	seers.
Paiya	= ¼th	,,		*Tinseri*	= 3	,,
Adhseri	= ½	,,		*Chauseri*	= 4	,,
Ser	= 1	,,		*Panseri* or *vatti*	= 5	,,
Derhseri	= 1½	,,		*Dhari*	= 10	,,
Doseri	= 2	seers		*Dhon*	= 20	,,
				Man	= 40	,,

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha man* is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakka sers* : 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use :—

Grain weights.			*Gold and Silver weights.*		
5	Rupees' weight	= 1 *chittak*	8	Grains of rice	= 1 *ratti*
16	*Chittaks*	= 1 *ser*	8	*Rattis*	= 1 *masha*
40	*Sers*	= 1 *man*	12	*Mashas*	= 1 *tola*.

The following measures of length are in use :—

Ungal	= one finger breadth	*Hath*	= elbow to finger tip
Chappa	= breadth of four fingers	*Gaz*	= about 2 *háths*
Mutthi	= clenched fist	*Kadam*	= 16 *chappas*, or a double pace of 54 to 57 inches.
Balisht or *biland*	= span, thumb tip to little finger tip		

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Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and measures.

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

6 *Taswasis*	=	1 *Pain.*
2 *Pains*	=	1 *Adhwani.*
2 *Adhwanis*	=	1 *Tassu* or $\frac{1}{24}$th of an English yard.
24 *Tassus*	=	1 *Gaz.*

The measures of area are the *páo-bígha, adh-bígha, pauna-bígha, bígha,* and so on. The *zamíndár* does not talk of *biswas.* Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz.*

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bígha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *pakka bígha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bígha* standard has been set up of ⅓rd the *pakka bígha.* In any case the *bígha,* whether *kachcha* or *pakka,* is divided into 20 *biswas.* In a few villages in the north of the district the *zamíndárs* use the *kanál* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

Communications. Telegraph. Post.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers, Sutlaj and Jamna ...	72
Railways	95
Metalled roads, *viz.,* District roads, Grand Trunk road, and Ambala and Kalka road	92
Unmetalled roads	445

The Sutlaj and Jamná (except within the hills) are both navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district; through traffic on both these rivers is confined to certain portions only. The table in the margin shows the mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them, following the downward course of each river.

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlaj ...	Sarai	...	Ferry and mooring place.
	Awankot ...	4	
	Miani	3	
	Rupar	4	
	Chahilan ...	8	
	Mulana... ...	4	
Jamna ...	Bibipur... ...	...	
	Raj Ghat ...	4	Do.
	Dika	6	
	Paubari ...	1½	
	Gumthala ...	5	

The Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway from Sahâranpur to Ludhiána and the branch line of the same company from Doráha to Nálágarh runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—Sarhind to Sarai Banjára, 9 miles; Rájpura, 6 miles; Simbhú, 7 miles; Ambála City, 6 miles; Ambála Cantonments, 5 miles; Kesri, 7 miles; Barára, 8 miles; Mustafábad or Uncháchandna, 6 miles; Hingoli, 3 miles; Jagádhri 7 miles.

Branch Line, Ropar.—Doráha to Bagáwal, 3 miles; Nilon, 3 miles; Máchiwára, 6 miles; Powáwat, 5 miles; Bahlolpur, 3 miles; Kheri, 1 mile; Khallaur, 2 miles; Chamkaur, 3 miles; Siswán, 4 miles; Budki, 2 miles; Ropar, 2 miles; Canal head,

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Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

2 miles; Sadábarat, 2 miles; Ghanauli, 2 miles; Bikkon, 2 miles; Nálágarh, 8 miles.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnál a few miles east of Thánesar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambála; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patiála territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Márkanda, the Tángri, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Sahâranpur road, running south-east *viâ* Mullána and Jagádhri. This road was metalled in 1866, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jamná to Ambála is 39 miles. (3) The Ambála and Kálka road (for Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambála Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kálka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 20 miles from Ambála; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambála to Kálka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mubárikpur:—

Route.	Halting Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ludhiana and Kalka road, unmetalled.	Morinda	...	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; police rest-house and a *kachcha sarai*.
	Kharar	10	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; *sarai*, with a *burj* for European travellers.
	Rurki	8	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chandigarh	9	Last 4 miles metalled. Encamping-ground; road bungalow, P. W. D.; and a *sarai*.
Ambala and Kalka road, metalled.	Ambala Cantonments	...	Metalled road. Encamping-ground; regular barracks for troops stationed; *dak* bungalow; hotels, and *sarai* in the *sadr bazar*.
	Lalru	13	Encamping-ground; *sarai* with *burj* for European travellers; and P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Mubarikpur	9	Encamping-ground; and a P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Chandigarh	11	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a *sarai*.
Grand Trunk Road.	Bara	...	Encamping-ground; *sarai* with *burj* for European travellers.
	Ughana	13	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Mughal-ki-sarai ...	10	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Ambala Cantonments	11	Encamping-ground; *dak* bungalow; hotels and *sarai*.
	Shahabad	13	Encamping-ground; district officer's rest-house; P. W. D. road bungalow; and *sarai*.
	Pipli	13	Encamping-ground; *sarai*; P. W. D. road bungalow.
Ambala to Saharanpur.	Ambala Cantonments	...	Encamping-ground, &c., as stated above.
	Shahabad	13	Encamping-ground, &c., as above.
	Adhoa	11	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chhappar	9	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a *sarai*.
	Jagadhri	9	Encamping-ground; *tahsil* and *thana*; district officer's rest-house; and a *sarai*.

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Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambála city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thánesar, 16 miles; Thánesar *viâ* Pipli to Ládwa, 13 miles; Ládwa *viâ* Radaur to Jagádhri, 21 miles; Jagádhri *viâ* Khizrábád to Kalesar, 24 miles; Khizrábád *viâ* Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Naraingarh, 30 miles; Naraingarh to Mani Májra, 26 miles; Mani Májra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambála to Kála-Amb, 29 miles; Ambála to Ropar *viâ* Kharar, 46 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

Telegraph.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambála to Kálka with Telegraph Office at Ambála cantonments and Kálka.

Post.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambála Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambála city M.O., S.B.; Bihta, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Biláspur M.O., S.B.; Búria, Chamkaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Dádúpur M.O., S.B.; Garhi Kotáha, Gumthala Rao, Ismáilábád, Jagádhri, M.O., S.B.; Kesri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kuráli M.O., S.B.; Ládwa M.O., S.B.; Mani Májra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mubárikpur M.O., S.B.; Mullána M.O., S.B.; Naráingarh M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Radaur M.O., S.B.; Ráipur M.O., S.B.; Rájpura M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sanghaur M.O., S.B.; Sháhábád M.O., S.B.; Shahzádpur M.O., S.B.; Sarhind M.O., S.B.; Thánesar M.O., S.B.; Ambála City Railway station M.O.

Note.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

The Ambála district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambála division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *Tahsíldár* assisted by a *Náib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsiffs* in the district, stationed at Ambála, Jagádhri, Ropar and Pipli, and have jurisdiction as follows:—

Tahsil.	*Qanungos* and *Naibs.*	*Patwaris* and Assistants.
Ambála ...	2	68
Jagádhri ...	2	81
Kharar ...	2	83
Ropar	2	73
Naraingarh ...	2	62
Pipli	3	78
	13	445

Munsiff,	Ambála	...	*Parganas* Ambála, Naráingarh, Kotáha and Mubárikpur.
Do.	Pipli	...	Whole *tahsíl* Pipli and *pargana* Mullána.
Do.	Jagádhri	...	Whole *tahsíl* Jagádhri and *pargana* Sadhaura.
Do.	Ropar	...	Whole *tahsíl* Ropar and *pargana* Kharar.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambála cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil lines of Ambála. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *jágírs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahzádpur and Bharelí exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *jágír* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1883, is shown in the margin.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	*Distribution.*	
		Standing guards.	Protective and detective.
District (Imperial) ...	734	159	575
Cantonment	144	...	144
Municipal	95	...	95
Ferry Police	11	...	11
Total ...	984	159	825

In addition to this force, 2,366 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The *thánas* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukis* or police outposts are distributed as follows:—

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Administration and Finance.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

Tahsíl Ambála.—Thánas Ambála City and Mullána.

Tahsíl Kharar.—Thánas Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubárikpur, and outpost of Mani Májra.

Tahsíl Ropar.—Thánas Ropar and Morinda.

Tahsíl Naráingarh.—Thánas Naráingarh, Sadhaura and Garhi, and 2nd class outposts of Morni and Patwi.

Tahsíl Jagádhri.—Thánas Jagádhri, Biláspur, and Chhappar.

Tahsíl Pipli.—Thanás Pipli, Sháhábád, Thánesar, Pihova, Radaur, Sanghaur, and Ládwa; and Biloch guard at Ismáilábád.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána,* and also at the outpost of Patwi, subordinate to the police station Naráingarh. The Ambála district lies within the Ambála Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 797 prisoners. This gaol relieves the smaller gaols in the southern portion of the Province when they are getting over-crowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloch tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act in the district, and their number on the register on the 31st December 1883 is shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; housebreaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thánesar and Sháhábád. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilizing the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dakaiti,* and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 250 female Sánsís in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bilochis ...	460	...	...	460

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambála, Jagádhri, Kharar, Ropar and Pipli. Poppy cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

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Administration and Finance.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

tahsíls, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sadr* station; the *Tahsíldárs* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Income from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ...	1,590	1,660	861	1,100	1,105
Ferries without boat bridges...	5,651	5,913	5,020	5,342	5,494
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	956	1,035	990	1,118	1,001
Encampingg-rounds, &c. ...	1,802	2,187	2,062	1,853	1,940
Cattle-pounds	4,088	2,932	3,214	3,335	3,287
Nazúl properties	241	162	189	247	221
Total ...	14,328	13,889	12,336	12,995	13,048

Settlements of land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambála district formed part of the "*súba*" of Sarhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patiálá chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Cis-Sutlaj States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jálandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambála district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for such parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern *tahsíls* of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

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Administration and Finance.

Settlements of land revenue.

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the further changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern *tahsíls*, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thánesar district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kaithal, portion (now in the Karnál district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubts existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thánesar and Ládwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1853 (Kaithal being by this time incorporated into the Thánesar district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thánesar district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Busk, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realization. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1860; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1862. The settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1886-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant *talabanah*	500	500
Fisheries	78	70
Gold washings	141	143
Water mills	384	425
Revenue fines and forfeitures	88	56
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	108	128

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Administration and Finance.

Statistics of land revenue.

of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Re. 1-0-10 on culturable, and Re. 0-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 65.

Instalments and cesses.

Di-alluvion rule.

Gains or losses by alluvion and diluvion of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 50).

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambála and another at Jagádhri. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullána, Thánesar, Sháhábád, Ládwa, Búria, Biláspur, Kharar, Mani Májra, Sadhaura, Naráingarh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chunni. In addition to these there are 64 primary schools. There is also at Ambála the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambála circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambála. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34—37.

Government Wards' Institute, Ambála city.

The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála (1866), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of *Sardárs* of the Ambála district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

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Administration and Finance.

Government Wards' Institute, Ambála city.

of Ambála. A yearly examination is held by the Inspector of Schools, Ambála Circle, whose report is submitted to Government. The fees paid by the pupils vary according to circumstances; but the rate for wards and minors of the Ambála district is 12 per cent. on their incomes. The regular vacations are—a month in the hot weather and a fortnight at Christmas. The more important native holidays are also allowed. The school, as far as mere numbers go, has not been well supported by the class it is intended to benefit, the principal reason being its expensive character, and the great dislike evinced by parents to send their children any long distance from home. It is in contemplation to place the school on an entirely different footing, and to conduct it more on the plan which has been found to work successfully in the Ajmer and Kathyáwár colleges.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, of which there are five, as follows:—

1. Ambála city ... Civil Hospital in medical charge of an Assistant Surgeon.
2. Ropar dispensary ... Ditto.
3. Jagádhri dispensary ... Ditto.
4. Thánesar dispensary ... In medical charge of a Hospital Assistant.
5. Sadhaura dispensary ... Ditto.

All are under the control of the Civil Surgeon. There is also a Leper Asylum at the head-quarters of the district under the superintendence of the American Missionary stationed here. The average number of yearly in-patients is 33; there are no out-patients. It is separately described below. There is a Lock-Hospital in the Ambála cantonments under the control of the Staff Surgeon. It is of the 1st class, and was opened in 1866.

Ambála Leper Asylum.

The Leper asylum was founded in 1856; the money for the buildings and for the support of the inmates being contributed mostly by officers in cantonments. It is situated north-east of the city and north of the Grand Trunk Road. The objects of the institution are to provide comfortable homes for lepers who have no other means of support than begging, and to prevent lepers from begging by the roadside and in the *bázárs.* It is not expected that their disease of leprosy will be entirely cured, but they are made more comfortable while they live by having good medical treatment for such diseases as can be cured, as fever, dysentery, &c., and by having good nourishing food regularly supplied, and suitable clothing. About 40 patients can be accommodated. The asylum is under the care of the American Missionary at Ambála. Medicines are supplied gratis by the City Charitable Dispensary, and the Civil Surgeon gives every assistance in his power. The figures in the marginal statement show the expenditure and number of patients for the past five years.

Year.	Expenditure.	Patients.
	Rs.	
1878 ...	1,187	24
1879 ...	1,733	33
1880 ...	1,948	35
1881 ...	1,541	34
1882 ...	1,487	34

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Ecclesiastical.

There is a large church in the Ambála cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is reputed the finest in the Panjáb. In the Sadr Bázár there is a small church, frequented principally by Eurasians, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambála, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

Troops and cantonments.

The ordinary garrison of Ambála consists of two Batteries R.H.A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883 is shown in the margin.

Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
2 Batteries R. H. A. ..	10	314
1 British Cavalry Regiment	24	455
1 " Infantry "	29	886
1 Native Cavalry "	9	550
1 " Infantry "	9	832
Staff of Division and of station, A. M. Department, Commissariat, P. W. Department, &c., &c. ...	25	...
Total	106	3,037

In the hot season, however, it is customary to send up half the British Infantry Battalion to Solon, both on account of its better climate and lower temperature, and because the Infantry barracks at Ambála are not constructed for a complete regiment. For about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambála for manœuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambála is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambála cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambála is also the head-quarters of a Transport Depôt. The depôt transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 100 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambála are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 13 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambála cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Ropar to Nálágarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambála cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

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Head-quarters of other departments.

Western Jamná Canal running within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Karnál Division, stationed at Dádupur (Ambála *viâ* Jagádhri). The Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, at Ambála cantonments, who has charge of all public civil buildings in the district, and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Panjáb, stationed at Jálandhar. The military buildings and cantonment water-supply works are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambála, subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, at Lahore. The Telegraph lines or offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, at Ambála, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Mails at Kálka.

Instalments of land revenue, and cesses.

The following table gives details of the instalments of land revenue and of the cesses; with the date and amount of each. The cess rates are uniform throughout the district :—

Tahsil.	Land Revenue.				
	1st Instalment.		*2nd Instalment.*		
	15th June.	15th July.	1st December.	1st February.	Total.
Ambala ...	35,256	30,079	39,338	33,968	1,38,641
Jagadhri ...	27,372	22,591	33,652	28,144	1,11,759
Ropar ...	26,793	22,649	44,146	37,424	1,31,012
Kharar ...	27,453	22,837	40,897	33,569	1,24,756
Naraingarh ...	21,632	17,780	31,365	26,035	96,812
Pipli ...	48,791	44,470	48,791	44,470	1,86,522
Total ...	1,87,297	1,60,406	2,38,189	2,03,610	7,89,502

Tahsil.	Road Cess at Re. 1 per cent.			Education Cess at Re. 1 per cent.			Local Rates Cess at 8 pies per Rupee.		
	1st Instalment.	*2nd Instalment.*		*1st Instalment.*	*2nd Instalment.*		*1st Instalment.*	*2nd Instalment.*	
	15th June.	1st December.	Total.	15th June.	1st December.	Total.	15th June.	1st December.	Total.
Ambala ...	1,033	1,129	2,162	1,033	1,129	2,162	8,596	9,408	18,004
Jagadhri ...	952	1,142	2,094	952	1,142	2,094	7,833	9,434	17,267
Ropar	791	1,186	1,977	791	1,186	1,977	6,182	10,171	16,353
Kharar	905	1,329	2,234	905	1,329	2,234	7,456	11,299	18,755
Naraingarh ...	696	940	1,636	696	980	1,636	5,620	7,913	13,533
Pipli	1,317	1,317	2,634	1,317	1,317	2,634	10,908	10,908	21,816
Total ...	5,694	7,043	12,737	5,694	7,043	12,737	46,595	59,133	1,05,728

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambála district. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambála ...	Ambála ...	67,463	39,330	28,133
Kharar ...	Kharar ...	4,265	2,241	2,024
Jagádhri ...	Jagádhri ...	12,300	6,511	5,789
	Búria ...	7,411	3,775	3,636
Naráingarh ...	Sadhaura ...	10,794	5,532	5,262
Pipli ...	Shábábád ...	10,218	5,091	5,127
	Thánesar ...	6,005	3,117	2,888
	Radaur ...	4,081	2,223	1,858
	Ládwa ...	4,061	2,148	1,913
	Pihova ...	3,408	1,935	1,473
Ropar ...	Ropar ...	10,326	6,171	4,155

Ambála town. Description.

The town of Ambála lies in north latitude 30° 21′ and east longitude 76° 52′, and contains a population of 26,159 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambála district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unwalled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with *kankar,* and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tángri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient. Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

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Ambála town. Description.

an aqueduct from the Ghaggar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *shísham* and *pípal* trees.

History.

Ambála was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rájpút, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Ambwála," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Sutlaj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambála was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Sangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjít Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Sutlaj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambála became the head-quarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjáb Administration.

Taxation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Ambála was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambála is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jamná and Sutlaj, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Panjáb and Dehli Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambála cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjáb, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

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Taxation, trade, &c.

from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjáb proper, salt, wool, and woollen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darís*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

Institutions.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjáb, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Paget Park gardens. In the *sadr bázár*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1881	50,649 67,463	30,657 39,330	19,992 28,133
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	24,040 26,258 26,777	... ...	... ...

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Ambala town ... Civil lines ... Cantonments ...	24,027 26,622	26,159 618 40,686

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the

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Population and vital statistics.

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	8	9	8
1869 ...	...	...	...	11	10	11
1870 ...	...	...	...	13	13	12
1871 ...	...	...	...	15	16	14
1872 ...	16	9	7	49	46	52
1873 ...	27	14	12	28	20	28
1874 ...	40	22	19	35	35	35
1875 ...	42	23	20	39	39	39
1876 ...	43	21	22	45	43	47
1877 ...	41	21	20	28	26	31
1878 ...	35	18	17	58	60	55
1879 ...	31	17	14	49	58	39
1880 ...	37	20	17	33	34	31
1881 ...	43	23	20	51	48	55
Average ...	36	19	17	35	35	35

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharar town.

Kharar is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambála to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambála. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl* and *thána*, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town. ...	1868	4,884	2,603	2,281
	1881	4,265	2,241	2,024
Municipal limits	1868	4,884	...	...
	1875	4,847	...	...
	1881	4,265	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagádhri town.

Jagádhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambála and three miles to the north of the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway, and is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl* and *thána*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Jagádhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rái Singh of Búria, who conquered it in the Sikh times, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nádir Sháh, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rái Singh. It lapsed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

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Jagádhri town.

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl* and *thána,* and has an excellent rest-house.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjáb. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagádhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicines. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	11,676	6,388	5,288
	1881	12,300	6,511	5,789
Municipal limits	1868	11,676	...	...
	1875	12,522	...	...
	1881	12,300	...	...

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	14	14	...
1869	...	...	...	24	25	24
1870	...	...	...	17	16	37
1871	...	...	...	34	36	24
1872	39	20	19	29	26	55
1873	30	16	14	25	24	18
1874	30	17	12	34	33	35
1875	40	20	20	33	31	40
1876	28	15	13	26	25	41
1877	32	18	14	21	19	...
1878	26	13	13	32	32	69
1879	20	10	10	67	63	44
1880	27	17	11	28	29	33
1881	39	22	16	36	34	37
Average ...	31	17	14	32	30	38

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Búria town.

The town of Búria is situated near the west bank of the Jamná canal, 3½ miles to the north of the Panjáb and Dehli Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Búria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Humáyún. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chiefship; one of those nine which were

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Búria town.

exempted from the reforms of 1879, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of *jágírdárs*. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *jágír* by Jíwan Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardár*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	8,351	4,262	4,089
	1881	7,411	3,775	3,636
Municipal limits...	1868	8,351	...	...
	1875	8,197	...	...
	1881	7,411	...	...

Sadhaura town.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambála, on the Nakti or Sadhaurawáli Nadí. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmúd of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Sháh Kumais. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-ul-Sáni and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 20,000 persons. There is a *thána* here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Coarse country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	11,198	5,618	5,580
	1881	10,794	5,532	5,262
Municipal limits...	1868	11,198	...	...
	1875	11,167	...	...
	1881	10,794	...	...

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Sadhaura town.

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	8	9	7
1869	...	...	...	26	24	27
1870	...	...	...	24	27	22
1871	...	...	...	29	30	28
1872	34	16	18	36	39	33
1873	36	20	16	32	32	32
1874	36	19	17	34	33	34
1875	41	21	20	30	30	30
1876	44	24	20	48	43	53
1877	39	21	17	22	22	21
1878	29	15	13	35	34	36
1879	19	10	9	41	38	44
1880	24	14	11	22	21	24
1881	34	16	18	24	21	27
Average ...	34	18	16	31	30	32

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Sháhábád town.

Sháhábád is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 16 miles south of Ambála, and is the head-quarters of a *thána* or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Ala-ud-dín Ghori about A.D. 1086. Its population, consisting principally of Muhammadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Sháhábád was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Mánjha in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1863. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estates originally formed part of the Thánesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh *Sardárs*. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Sháhábád are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	11,678	6,422	5,256
	1881	10,218	3,091	5,127
Municipal limits	1868	11,678	...	...
	1875	11,660	...	...
	1881	10,218	...	...

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Sháhábád town.

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	5	5	4
1869	...	...	...	12	14	10
1870	...	...	...	17	19	15
1871	...	..	...	30	30	29
1872	25	15	10	33	31	35
1873	31	16	15	29	29	28
1874	31	16	15	28	28	29
1875	36	20	16	28	27	30
1876	25	14	11	23	21	25
1877	32	18	15	15	14	16
1878	20	10	10	31	30	33
1879	19	11	8	55	47	65
1880	25	14	11	24	23	24
1881	32	18	13	27	26	28
Average	28	15	12	27	26	28

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thánesar town.

Thánesar is situated 25 miles south of Ambála, on the Sarassuti, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thánesar by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Sthaneswará,* and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Stháná,* or abode of *Iswara,* or Mahádeva, or from the junction of his names of *Sthánu* and *Iswara,* or from *Sthánu,* and *Sar,* a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arises more from its connection with the Pándus than from its possession of a temple of Mahádeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Hwen Thsang represents Thánesar in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kanauj. If Hwen Thsang's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlaj to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pákpattan in the Montgomery district.

Of the Muhammadan era there is nothing to be recorded, beyond the fact that in A.D. 1011 the town was taken and sacked by Mahmúd of Ghazni, on the occasion of his sixth invasion of India. At the time of the disintegration of the Muhammadan empire, Thánesar was seized upon by Mith Singh, a Jat Sikh from the Mánjha. His nephews, Bhág Singh and Bhanga Singh, further increased the family estates, which were enjoyed until 1850, when they lapsed to Government on failure of heirs. In June 1849, when sovereign powers were taken from the Cis-Sutlaj chiefs, Thánesar for a time had become the head-quarters of a British district. This, however, was broken up in 1862, and from that time Thánesar has rapidly declined in importance, so much so that the whole town is falling into ruin. Even its religious festivals are declining. The sanitary arrangements introduced by the British authorities to prevent the spread of disease are said to be most unpopular, and to deter large numbers of pilgrims from attending. The numbers, which formerly used to be as high as 500,000, dwindled in 1871 to about 60,000, and

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Thánesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three *pie* levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thánesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrá, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Ráma-hrad, Váyú or Váyava-Sar, and Pavana-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thánesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thánesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pándavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 360 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thánesar and the Kurukshetra. Of the numbers of these no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thánesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thánesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the *entrepôt* of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

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Thánesar town.

worn-out Hindús who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its sacred precincts. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,929	4,026	3,930
	1881	6,005	3,117	2,888
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,929	...	...
	1875	7,111	...	...
	1881	6,005	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur town.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,081 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thánesar to Jagádhri, 40 miles south-east of Ambála. It is the head-quarters of a *thána*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,400	2,327	2,073
	1881	4,081	2,223	1,858
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,400	...	...
	1875	4,098	...	...
	1881	4,081	...	...

Ládwa town.

Ládwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,061 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambála, on the *kachcha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Rája Ajít Singh; but in 1846 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pensions were granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Rája, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Ládwa is the head-quarters of a *thána*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,289	2,262	2,027
	1881	4,061	2,148	1,913
Municipal limits...	1868	4,316	...	...
	1875	4,121	...	...
	1881	4,061	...	...

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constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Pihova town.

Pihova is situated on the Sarassutí, 14 miles to the west of Thánesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thána*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurukshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thánesar alone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaithal Rája, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Sarassutí, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts and heads in concert, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the tune. This goes on day after day as long as the *mela* lasts. The Sarussutí contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officiala ppointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from octori duties. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,690	2,026	1,664
	1881	3,408	1,935	1,473
Municipal limits...	1868	3,675	...	...
	1875	3,569	...	...
	1881	3,408	...	...

Ropar town.

Ropar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambála district. It is situated on the Sutlaj, 43 miles north of Ambála, and has a population of 10,326. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Rúp Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Ropar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sarhind Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

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Ropar town.

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the *tahsíl* and *thána*, a post office and a staging bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range Mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and *charas*. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	8,710	4,641	4,069
	1881	10,326	6,171	4,155
Municipal limits ...	1868	8,700	..	...
	1875	10,261	..	...
	1881	10,326	...	..

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	...	...	...	30	32	28
1870	...	...	...	22	22	21
1871	...	...	...	14	15	13
1872	19	12	7	48	48	48
1873	29	13	15	38	41	34
1874	33	18	15	23	25	20
1875	34	16	18	30	30	29
1876	24	15	9	55	51	61
1877	12	6	5	16	18	13
1878	26	14	12	24	27	20
1879	24	12	11	52	51	54
1880	24	12	12	26	26	27
1881	33	17	16	25	26	23
Average	26	14	12	31	32	30

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mani Májra.

Mani Májra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 23 miles due north of Ambála, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

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Mani Májra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khán, Governor of Sarhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharíb Dás, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Májra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pinjaur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Májra by the Patiála Rája. Gharíb Dás died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopál Singh and Parkásh Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rája. He died in 1860. The *jágír,* then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rája Bhagwán Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Devi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Náhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurbakhsh Singh, Rája of Mani Májra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 8th of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kutáha *pargana*.

The Kutáha *pargana* is bounded on the west by the valley of Pinjaur and on the north and east by the Náhan or Sarmaur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kutáha itself, which gives its name to the *pargana,* is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwálik ranges of Náhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of Morni, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

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The Kutáha *pargana*.

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Morni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájpút *Thákurs*, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhoj*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhoj* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájpút times. The *Thákurs* owed allegiance to the Rájás of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rája called in the aid of some Rájpút adventurers from Hindústán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rája to Partáb Chand, one of his Rájpút allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partáb Chand's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rája then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hakím Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rája, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rájá, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. Then followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mír Jáfir Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1849, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlaj chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jágírdárs*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the *pargana*.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kanets (Rájpúts, but of depraved origin), Bháts (inferior Bráhmins,) Gújars, and a low caste, called Kolís, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kanets and Bháts. Proprietary right is clung to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

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The Kutáha *pargana.*

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutáha are Hindús. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musalmáns within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindú law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindú fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutáha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is wanting; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Sarmaur, exist in Kutáha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storeyed. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 14 grain shops ; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole *pargana*. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *kúls*. The water collected at the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

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The Kutáha *pargana.*

spleen, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kúls* is styled *kuláhu,* in distinction from *obar,* a term which corresponds to the *baráni,* or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Obar* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khíl.* *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill side. *Khíl* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kuláhu* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khíl* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahiya* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in Kutáha is not measured. No standard, as the *bígha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed *(bíj)* taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bíj.*" The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhoj* has an officer styled a *kárkun,* in whom centres the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhoj.* Every village has its *mokaddam,* answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *kárkun.* This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhoj.* It is collected in the first instance by the *mokaddams,* but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhoj.* The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhoj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kasi,* a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khíl* cultivation; the *daránti* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kuhári* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *sál.* Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

* See Central Provinces *Gazetteer,* pp. 280-1, heading "Mandla."

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The Kutáha *pargana*.

The labour of cultivation in all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Bee" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *hel*. A drum is beaten on the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *hel* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped as occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent; being of that thick kind, called *paunda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 14 *bhojs*. The ordinary crops are maize, cotton, *kulthi*, *másh*, *mandwa*, *urad* and *chína* in the *kharíf*; and wheat, barley and gram in the *rabi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The area bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *har* and *chíl* trees, and much *bhábar*, *múnj*, *sarkandah* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills: higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBÁLA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	1,028,418	..	1,067,263
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	945,526	959,708	951,890
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	131,682	178,900	173,499
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	9,272	6,042	22,463
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	12,94,954	13,47,841	13,30,916
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	6,83,472	7,50,255	7,79,374
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	8,66,210	10,00,863	11,81,386
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	494,298	449,075	340,270
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	96,337	128,884	131,492
" camels ..	..	..	..	558	621	112
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	294	121	191
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		426	468
" Railways ..	..	..	..	50	42	42
Police staff ..	..	..	978	1,147	1,206	1,158
Prisoners convicted ..	1,721	2,973	1,672	3,381	4,504	3,650
Civil suits,—number ..	2,709	4,344	4,878	7,177	9,523	14,175
" —value in rupees ..	2,39,805	5,21,406	3,34,086	3,60,392	4,92,568	7,62,366
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	7	11
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	28,316	58,965	59,473
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	4	4	5
" —patients ..	..	..	..	42,584	41,227	69,066
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	134	114	90	89
" —scholars ..	..	..	3,754	5,138	6,044	5,626

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Ambala ..	245	431	243	240	331	392	482	396	446	315	324	230	350	257	..	245	189	323
Jagadhri ..	268	578	272	289	383	561	368	548	570	485	506	284	356	306	..	320	302	400
Rupar ..	247	341	152	258	297	305	316	330	280	357	214	216	311	250	..	348	242	279
Kharar ..	249	369	224	216	322	311	448	410	271	295	439	243	273	218	..	367	159	301
Naraingarh ..	347	650	290	355	497	628	421	516	652	462	690	271	159	143	..	174	179	402
Pipli ..	165	285	145	176	229	321	426	337	397	275	253	200	271	212	..	245	186	258

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3
	Annual Averages.	
Months.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	1	8
February	2	17
March	2	10
April	1	8
May	2	10
June	4	46
July	11	115
August	7	71
September	5	39
October	1	3
November	..	1
December	1	6
1st October to 1st January ..	1	9
1st January to 1st April ..	5	36
1st April to 1st October ..	30	289
Whole year	36	334

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	Average fall in tenths of an inch, from 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
Tahsil Stations.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Jagadhri ..	9	22	397	428
Kharar ..	3	13	302	318
Naraingarh ..	7	21	441	469
Pipli ..	3	9	311	323
Rupar ..	5	10	248	263

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		District.	Tahsil. Ambala.	Tahsil. Kharar.	Tahsil. Jagadhri.	Tahsil. Narain-garh.	Tahsil Pipli.	Tahsil Rupar.
Total square miles		2,570	366	366	387	429	745	277
Cultivated square miles		1,487	297	259	236	202	295	198
Culturable square miles		492	36	23	114	21	261	37
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,501	267	250	261	226	286	211
Total population		1,067,263	220,477	167,869	169,640	145,633	209,341	154,303
Urban population		140,332	67,463	4,265	19,711	10,794	27,773	10,326
Rural population		926,931	153,014	163,604	149,929	134,839	181,568	143,977
Total population per square mile ..		415	602	459	438	339	281	557
Rural population per square mile ..		361	418	447	387	314	244	520
Towns & Villages.	Over 10,000 souls	5	1	..	1	1	1	1
	5,000 to 10,000	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
	3,000 to 5,000	14	2	5	2	2	3	..
	2,000 to 3,000	28	10	5	3	3	7	..
	1,000 to 2,000	130	26	21	18	24	17	24
	500 to 1,000	379	55	67	67	45	80	65
	Under 500	1,668	195	273	287	256	386	271
	Total	2,226	289	371	379	331	495	361
Occupied houses ..	Towns ..	24,840	12,424	792	4,001	1,756	4,194	1,673
	Villages ..	121,677	20,301	29,208	20,187	18,230	9,928	23,823
Unoccupied houses	Towns ..	9,904	3,281	614	926	592	3,611	880
	Villages ..	44,969	3,196	13,233	6,161	5,588	9,582	7,209
Resident families ..	Towns ..	37,456	17,950	1,095	5,363	2,875	7,577	2,596
	Villages ..	214,193	34,436	39,090	37,437	29,277	40,322	23,631

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSILS.					
DISTRICTS.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain-garh.	Pipli.	Rupar.
Delhi ..	1,433	569	582	631	959	43	82	16	152	181
Karnal ..	15,532	16,353	367	349	2,730	121	972	247	11,256	206
Ludhiana ..	5,923	5,604	420	361	631	1,026	50	104	64	3,048
Simla ..	1,312	2,333	396	731	348	113	15	396	3	437
Jullundur ..	2,080	1,958	659	442	732	212	58	54	43	981
Hoshiarpur ..	5,576	3,903	554	340	352	526	61	141	104	4,392
Amritsar ..	1,095	946	753	476	374	96	81	50	120	374
Sialkot ..	1,064	624	634	561	753	38	41	7	66	159
Lahore ..	966	1,618	639	591	595	22	65	28	38	218
Ferozepore ..	633	1,614	649	532	388	49	24	9	39	124
Native State ..	33,237	67,150	371	366	7,956	10,710	1,393	2,639	4,199	6,340
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	31,443	18,000	582	444	15,671	466	5,846	889	3,717	4,854
Rajputana ..	1,079	..	624	..	684	25	69	91	174	36
Europe, &c. ..	2,228	..	871	..	2,192	5	7	..	2	22

TE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	District.			Tahsils.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain-garh	Pipli.	Rupar.	Villages.
Persons ..	1,067,263	..	..	220,477	167,869	169,640	145,633	209,341	154,303	926,931
Males ..	..	588,272	..	122,988	91,856	92,387	79,295	113,700	88,046	510,198
Females ..	..	..	478,991	97,489	76,013	77,253	66,338	95,641	66,257	416,733
Hindus ..	689,612	382,006	307,606	132,124	110,445	116,378	103,066	142,160	85,439	614,359
Sikhs ..	68,442	38,921	29,521	12,167	25,019	4,383	2,512	5,020	19,341	64,611
Jains ..	1,307	752	555	570	105	291	185	29	127	346
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	304,123	1,63,631	140,492	72,007	32,286	48,558	39,870	62,126	49,276	247,409
Christians ..	3,773	2,959	814	3,603	14	30	..	6	120	206
Others and unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and Eurasian Christians ..	3,549	2,838	711	3,438	10	17	..	6	78	..
Sunnis ..	299,056	161,110	137,946	70,231	31,035	48,459	39,151	61,559	48,621	244,449
Shiahs ..	4,664	2,295	2,369	1,776	1,187	91	718	567	325	2,557
Wahabis	9	6	3	..	..	8	1	..	..	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Language.	District.	Distribution by Tahsils.					
		Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain-garh.	Pipli.	Rupar.
Hindustani ..	705,944	202,887	713	168,676	139,347	188,471	5,850
Bagri ..	376	193	21	4	49	84	25
Panjabi ..	351,418	13,669	166,866	910	1,194	20,770	148,009
Bilochi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pashtu ..	46	37	1	1	..	5	2
Pahari ..	5,771	78	243	24	5,041	7	378
Kashmiri ..	72	48	..	..	..	..	24
Nepalese ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Persian ..	30	26	..	..	2	2	..
English ..	3,425	3,381	8	22	..	1	13

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population ..	1,067,263	588,272	478,901	382,006	38,921	752	163,631	1,000
6	Pathan ..	9,845	5,537	4,308	..	..	..	5,537	9
1	Jat ..	171,257	98,824	72,433	64,571	27,331	..	6,922	160
2	Rajput ..	92,033	49,998	42,035	13,249	118	..	36,631	86
8	Gujar ..	51,077	28,483	22,594	14,284	27	..	14,172	48
31	Saini ..	63,054	34,757	28,297	33,823	536	..	398	59
7	Arain ..	30,881	16,695	14,186	180	..	..	16,515	29
33	Kamboh ..	12,988	7,194	5,794	5,618	952	..	624	12
17	Shekh ..	28,920	15,801	13,119	..	..	..	15,801	27
3	Brahman ..	65,035	35,171	29,864	34,806	189	..	176	61
24	Saiyad ..	8,543	4,401	4,142	..	..	..	4,401	8
35	Faqirs ..	10,434	5,585	4,849	338	18	..	5,229	10
21	Nai ..	14,932	8,286	6,646	5,928	266	..	2,152	14
40	Jogi ..	11,897	6,335	5,562	4,152	24	..	2,159	11
14	Banya ..	40,069	21,715	18,354	21,130	46	539	..	38
16	Khatri ..	8,154	4,956	3,198	4,693	258	..	5	8
4	Chuhra ..	14,755	22,497	19,258	22,063	419	..	15	39
5	Chamar ..	140,751	75,687	65,064	70,060	5,626	..	1	131
9	Julaha ..	24,931	13,382	11,549	1,776	67	..	11,539	23
73	Gadaria ..	6,671	3,495	3,176	3,495	..	..	..	6
15	Jhinwar ..	47,104	25,641	21,463	23,895	639	..	1,107	44
22	Lohar ..	16,550	9,175	7,375	5,060	197	..	3,918	15
11	Tarkhan ..	25,265	13,826	11,439	10,534	828	..	2,464	24
13	Kumhar ..	15,598	8,392	7,206	6,891	93	..	1,408	15
32	Dhobi ..	5,036	2,692	2,344	1,663	..	..	1,029	5
36	Chhimba ..	5,618	3,234	2,384	2,671	80	..	483	5
83	Penja ..	6,684	3,549	3,135	5	..	..	3,544	6
23	Teli ..	17,577	9,437	8,140	121	..	..	9,316	16
56	Kalal ..	5,057	2,771	2,286	2,396	317	..	58	5
30	Sunar ..	7,323	3,947	3,376	3,619	48	..	280	7
76	Nungar ..	5,126	2,769	2,357	2,759	4		6	5

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons	Males.	Females
18	Biloch ..	1,070	643	427	72	Sansi ..	905	527	378
19	Mochi ..	932	505	427	75	Sud ..	1,637	849	788
20	Kanet ..	2,602	1,432	1,170	81	Gaddi ..	901	479	422
25	Mirasi ..	4,695	2,498	2,197	82	Rawat ..	4,402	2,382	2,020
27	Ahir ..	1,561	1,027	534	87	Khatik ..	1,200	612	588
34	Meo ..	889	435	454	88	Bhabra ..	675	378	297
37	Mughal ..	855	476	379	89	Bazigar ..	489	255	234
38	Qassab ..	2,881	1,536	1,345	90	Kayath ..	1,641	939	702
42	Mallah ..	1,009	555	454	92	Bhatyara ..	648	345	303
46	Dogar ..	1,417	828	589	93	Raj ..	917	461	456
47	Manistr ..	797	407	390	94	Banjara ..	1,909	983	926
48	Bharai ..	2,989	1,549	1,440	95	Saniyasi ..	683	400	283
52	Labana ..	1,310	685	625	96	Kanchan ..	745	348	397
53	Bairagi ..	1,963	1,245	718	98	Nat ..	1,990	999	991
55	Ror ..	4,861	2,666	2,195	99	Kori ..	3,404	2,048	1,356
57	Meg ..	926	516	410	102	Gusain ..	1,354	826	528
61	Darzi ..	913	519	394	105	Lodha ..	1,528	856	672
62	Bhat ..	1,273	756	517	108	Bharbhunja ..	1,102	626	476
63	Madari ..	2,686	1,507	1,179	119	Kurmi ..	508	379	129
66	Koli ..	1,130	625	505	127	Jaiswara ..	741	450	291
67	Lilari ..	1,382	693	689	168	Bangali ..	616	470	146

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	286,391	151,906	259,269	249,339	42,612	77,746
	Hindus	185,698	96,730	167,748	160,858	28,560	50,018
	Sikhs	18,236	8,361	17,640	16,646	3,045	4,514
	Jains	329	164	336	288	87	103
	Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans	79,599	46,274	73,153	71,176	10,879	23,042
	Christians	2,528	376	390	369	41	69
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	4,868	3,171	4,407	5,206	725	1,623
	0—10	9,887	9,601	112	392	1	6
	10—15	8,366	5,400	1,601	4,518	33	80
	15—20	5,760	1,017	4,100	8,714	140	269
	20—25	3,557	159	6,097	9,310	346	530
	25—30	2,191	77	7,276	9,081	533	842
	30—40	1,333	60	7,808	8,153	859	1,787
	40—50	1,019	43	7,409	6,225	1,572	3,732
	50—60	922	45	6,699	4,032	2,379	5,923
	Over 60	756	39	5,506	1,879	3,738	8,082

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	9,534	7,118	16,652	1	404	9,582
1878 ..	..	..	..	16,630	13,016	29,646	1	2,042	18,802
1879 ..	..	..	..	24,015	18,417	42,432	609	5,246	27,958
1880 ..	15,568	12,765	28,333	17,219	13,204	30,423	6	448	22,069
1881 ..	20,319	17,515	37,834	18,568	15,700	34,268	212	577	24,770

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,547	1,251	2,786	3,599	2,556	11,739
February ..	1,365	1,117	2,641	2,333	2,548	10,004
March ..	1,497	1,278	2,696	2,246	2,250	9,961
April ..	1,232	1,616	2,512	1,799	2,527	9,686
May ..	1,555	2,195	4,097	2,209	1,798	11,854
June ..	1,925	2,313	2,690	2,207	1,946	11,081
July ..	1,437	1,502	1,786	1,588	2,010	8,323
August ..	1,257	1,858	2,864	2,128	1,797	9,904
September ..	1,164	2,385	4,169	3,094	4,023	14,835
October ..	1,079	4,709	6,170	3,855	5,115	20,928
November ..	1,316	5,886	6,115	2,923	3,816	20,056
December ..	1,278	3,536	3,912	2,442	3,882	15,050
Total ..	16,652	29,646	42,432	30,423	34,268	153,421

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	989	704	1,863	2,771	1,828	8,155
February ..	821	559	1,651	1,690	1,871	6,592
March ..	870	710	1,525	1,610	1,652	6,367
April ..	711	834	1,189	1,301	1,819	5,854
May ..	875	1,039	1,752	1,684	1,200	6,550
June ..	1,149	1,126	1,139	1,696	1,284	6,394
July ..	789	758	918	1,126	1,264	4,855
August ..	693	1,008	1,856	1,439	1,074	6,070
September ..	656	1,529	3,148	2,130	2,827	10,290
October ..	603	3,527	4,923	2,769	4,029	15,851
November ..	729	4,546	4,863	2,058	2,929	15,125
December ..	697	2,462	3,131	1,795	2,993	11,078
Total ..	9,582	18,802	27,958	22,069	24,770	103,181

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.		Lepers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions .. Total ..	338	182	3,012	2,990	948	477	443	86
All religions .. Villages ..	314	171	2,686	2,745	869	444	397	79
Hindus ..	227	109	1,983	1,951	602	300	261	44
Sikhs ..	10	4	178	186	41	12	10	3
Musalmans ..	100	69	850	853	302	165	156	33

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5
	Males.		Females.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions Total ..	6,201	26,790	164	604
All religions Villages ..	3,584	15,327	44	131
Hindus ..	3,669	19,394	29	136
Sikhs ..	423	1,588	5	38
Jains ..	51	271	2	5
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	1,864	3,210	40	59

1	2	3	4	5
	Males.		Females.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
Christians ..	194	2,325	88	366
Tahsil Ambala ..	2,090	8,948	92	433
,, Kharar ..	1,025	4,372	16	49
,, Jagadhri ..	932	3,454	7	22
,, Naraingarh ..	632	2,907	9	12
,, Pipli ..	639	4,053	20	34
,, Rupar ..	883	3,056	20	54

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	..	283,989	452,415	736,404	1,681,930	1,294,954	2,124
1873-74 ..	6,042	172,858	780,808	959,708	99,194	168,493	449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,841	2,124
1878-79 ..	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539	378,269	692,959	1,644,849	1,238,442	24
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Ambala ..	..	7,000	183,238	190,238	14,492	8,587	10,948	34,027	224,265	211,642	..
,, Kharar ..	7,632	4,818	153,216	165,666	3,432	11,251	53,814	68,497	234,163	217,283	..
,, Jagadhri ..	13,716	8,669	128,715	151,100	55,175	18,009	20,766	93,950	245,050	202,842	..
,, Naraingarh	..	4,532	124,907	129,439	..	13,059	132,285	145,344	274,783	159,469	..
,, Pipli ..	1,115	110,540	77,162	188,817	35,750	131,036	130,774	297,560	486,377	254,564	24
,, Rupar ..	..	15,477	111,153	126,630	18,302	5,597	20,682	53,581	180,211	192,642	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Whole District.				*Tahsil Ambala.*				*Tahsil Kharar.*			
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI).												
III.—*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* — Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	9	9	9	6,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* — As above ..	30	30	255	22,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.												
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	110	110	2,175	62,528	1	1	20	568	74	74	1,455	36,032
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	191	191	11,995	140,613	2	2	156	1,495	83	83	5,229	40,018
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	1,750	1,750	95,684	1,205,439	301	301	16,555	222,202	156	156	5,785	122,581
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* — In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	204	204	32,622	184,931	..	..	..	..	77	77	12,320	35,532
H.—*Purchasers of Government waste paying Revenue direct to Government and not included in any previous class.*	9	9	96	7,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.—*Government waste, reserved or unassigned.*	6	..	..	14,881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,309	2,303	142,836	1,644,849	304	304	16,731	224,265	390	390	24,789	234,163

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tahsil Jagadhri.				*Tahsil Naraingarh.*				*Tahsil Pipli.*				*Tahsil Rupar.*			
No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
4	4	4	2,832	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2,830	1	1	1	708
..	..	..	..	30	30	255	22,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
5	5	100	2,840	..	..	..	..	30	30	600	23,058	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46	2,898	54,000	60	60	3,712	45,100
375	375	16,400	239,378	298	298	14,575	252,594	340	340	30,104	276,318	280	280	12,265	92,368
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	79	12,622	107,364	48	48	7,680	42,035
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	96	7,898	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	14,881	..	..	..	..
384	384	16,504	245,050	328	328	14,830	274,783	514	514	46,324	486,377	389	389	23,653	180,211

No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	*District Ambala.*		*Tahsil Ambala.*		*Tahsil Kharar.*		*Tahsil Jagadhri.*		*Tahsil Naraingarh.*		*Tahsil Pipli.*		*Tahsil Rupar.*	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.														
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	1,357	7,069	57	275	200	1,000	300	1,500	250	1,250	375	2,169	175	875
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah ..	3,854	26,656	454	3,178	500	3,500	1,000	7,000	400	2,800	1,100	7,378	400	2,800
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre ..	406	4,297	22	252	86	946	72	792	50	550	124	1,185	52	572
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	2,627	24,452	440	3,960	372	3,348	500	4,500	306	2,754	727	7,352	282	2,538
Total paying rent in cash ..	8,244	62,474	973	7,665	1,158	8,794	1,872	13,792	1,006	7,354	2,326	18,084	909	6,785
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying $\frac{1}{2}$ produce and more	930	3,481	54	216	412	1,205	112	448	50	200	53	216	299	1,196
(2) $\frac{1}{3}$ produce and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce	3,827	25,460	205	1,435	1,012	7,084	309	2,163	801	4,007	600	3,871	900	6,300
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{3}$ " ..	1,579	8,556	141	705	282	1,410	95	475	250	1,250	502	3,171	309	1,545
(4) $\frac{1}{5}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	1,069	8,775	122	366	75	225	95	285	200	600	402	1,774	175	525
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce plus a cash contribution. .. Share of produce less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	1,619	8,127	84	420	277	1,385	282	1,410	201	1,005	508	2,547	272	1,360
(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution	26	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	385	..	..
Total paying rent in kind ..	9,100	49,784	606	3,142	2,058	11,309	893	4,781	1,502	7,662	2,086	11,964	1,955	10,926
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	17,344	112,258	1,579	10,807	3,216	20,103	2,765	18,573	2,508	15,016	4,412	30,048	2,864	17,711
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.														
II. For period on lease. (a) Written	202	182	14	14	45	45	25	25	25	25	63	43	30	30
(b) Not written	618	688	32	102	150	150	50	50	99	99	175	175	112	112
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent	569	334	50	50	75	75	75	25	75	25	169	84	125	75
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.														
I. Paying in cash	5,821	21,808	465	1,860	572	2,288	672	2,688	1,200	4,800	1,900	6,124	1,012	4,048
II. Paying in kind. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ produce and more	2,559	13,601	34	1,745	400	2,000	300	1,500	200	1,000	800	4,806	510	2,550
(b) less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce	12,991	73,616	2,00	12,230	4,002	5,012	1,705	10,230	2,012	12,072	4,200	22,040	2,072	12,032
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.														
I. Sankalap or Dharmar	1,257	1,191	201	201	182	182	192	192	182	182	300	234	200	200
II. Conditional on service	1,173	816	235	183	104	54	99	99	175	175	375	225	192	130
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES ..	42,539	224,494	4,923	27,142	5,746	29,909	5,883	33,382	6,476	33,394	12,394	63,779	7,117	36,888

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		Remaining acres.			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	7	15,645	..	..	11,829	1,876	1,940	939
Tahsil Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kharar ..	1	11,823	..	..	11,829	..	..	..
" Jagadhri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Naraingarh ..	6	3,816	..	..	..	1,876	1,940	..
" Pipli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Rupar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads	2,329	52,969	1,955
Canals	4,035	2,36,662	4,101
State Railways	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways	1,165	31,122	1,330
Miscellaneous	11,536	2,43,636	1,097
Total ..	19,065	5,64,389	8,483

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	928,536	126,188	221,752	100,771	22,567	105,038	46,548	127,150	17,128	1,554	2,753	40,296	1,618	23,159	4,072
1874-75 ..	984,134	145,819	256,729	113,824	21,080	102,351	42,789	134,982	12,222	2,467	2,627	39,531	1,318	21,486	6,137
1875-76 ..	1,017,364	114,756	275,456	115,419	18,087	103,807	44,283	161,923	18,000	2,272	4,238	32,426	1,701	28,877	4,480
1876-77 ..	1,026,994	117,941	296,322	111,794	16,116	100,736	35,787	175,094	18,406	3,620	4,661	27,332	1,798	25,540	3,495
1877-78 ..	819,103	11,673	349,446	45,705	10,399	64,018	49,166	141,002	6,625	2,406	5,682	26,159	999	25,204	13,241
1878-79 ..	881,867	38,245	337,322	65,044	10,711	70,709	77,118	112,475	7,780	2,409	6,229	33,948	1,439	36,894	6,743
1879-80 ..	982,684	57,468	377,552	83,965	11,903	100,877	60,485	94,694	21,011	3,942	4,923	45,971	1,059	27,079	10,110
1880-81 ..	1,078,916	88,598	354,045	98,443	7,341	131,005	59,793	107,723	18,424	3,680	6,750	65,650	944	37,097	5,543
1881-82 ..	1,057,008	100,323	344,110	94,090	15,843	122,589	38,332	89,419	30,049	4,165	4,502	47,235	1,035	35,893	4,391

TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.

NAME OF TAHSIL.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
Ambala ..	170,604	15,341	70,518	8,584	530	9,518	13,279	22,051	843	124	501	4,775	69	7,587	628
Kharar ..	160,176	6,443	67,753	20,837	1,158	19,606	2,640	10,596	1,371	318	52[illegible]	14,552	2	3,006	208
Jagadhri	166,917	12,421	37,904	12,169	2,725	19,216	19,088	10,454	3,533	764	1,386	6,067	22	5,051	5,157
Narain. garh ..	145,330	11,911	42,144	14,438	3,964	14,799	6,170	20,198	2,565	414	521	7,584	46	3,191	1,217
Pipli ..	182,746	7,685	87,900	3,665	1,072	12,541	15,470	34,720	739	1,530	1,389	2,386	59	6,547	248
Rupar ..	135,084	2,456	46,275	17,814	1,788	22,159	2,212	11,048	7,559	1[illegible]	480	8,426	899	7,139	550
TOTAL ..	960,858	56,261	352,495	77,507	11,237	97,840	58,959	102,063	16,611	3,171	5,597	43,791	1,096	32,421	8,003

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. X and IV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	6	12	0	576
		Minimum	3	7	0	
Indigo		Maximum	5	0	0	18
		Minimum	2	8	0	
Cotton		Maximum	6	12	0	218
		Minimum	3	12	0	
Sugar		Maximum	13	11	0	180
		Minimum	7	8	0	
Opium		Maximum	12	0	0	14
		Minimum	6	0	0	
Tobacco		Maximum	9	13	0	581
		Minimum	5	1	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	9	0	0	646
		Minimum	5	1	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	4	6	0	
		Minimum	2	2	0	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	4	11	0	453
		Minimum	2	9	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	13	0	
		Minimum	1	3	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	5	5	0	225
		Minimum	2	14	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	13	0	
		Minimum	1	5	0	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	6	0	0	120
		Minimum	3	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	7	0	
		Minimum	1	5	0	
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	
Jawar	..	..	..	..	..	
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS.			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.					
	1868-69	1873-74	1878-79	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain-garh.	Pipli.	Rupar.
Cows and bullocks ..	494,298	449,075	340,270	47,209	57,203	47,500	45,009	84,240	59,109
Horses ..	8,944	8,781	8,600	1,210	1,500	1,000	1,286	2,309	1,295
Ponies ..	3,547	3,077	3,035	495	499	600	412	629	400
Donkeys ..	13,231	12,002	11,767	2,212	1,072	2,000	1,873	3,638	972
Sheep and goats ..	96,337	128,884	131,492	21,212	20,919	22,390	10,000	34,052	22,919
Pigs ..	6,905	..	8,896	1,012	972	1,009	1,272	3,622	1,009
Camels ..	558	621	112	15	15	19	12	27	24
Carts ..	14,519	12,733	10,205	1,200	979	1,512	1,682	3,250	1,582
Ploughs ..	87,728	92,927	90,816	16,072	15,392	14,120	13,152	19,808	12,272
Boats ..	64	59	46	6	..	26	..	3	11

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	54,335	321,459	375,794	17	Agricultural labourers ..	228	9,859	10,087
2	Occupation specified ..	49,386	292,412	341,798	18	Pastoral ..	231	3,725	3,956
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	5,506	169,994	175,500	19	Cooks and other servants ..	3,875	2,159	6,034
					20	Water-carriers ..	1,439	6,296	7,735
4	Civil administration ..	3,048	3,943	6,991	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	1,055	8,039	9,094
5	Army ..	3,421	100	3,521	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	1,134	2,494	3,628
6	Religion ..	1,080	5,198	6,278					
7	Barbers ..	503	3,336	3,839	23	Workers in leather ..	329	468	797
8	Other professions ..	770	1,820	2,590	24	Boot-makers ..	843	5,518	6,361
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,221	2,467	3,688	25	Workers in wool and pashm	20	487	507
					26	,, ,, silk ..	103	34	137
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,344	8,033	10,377	27	,, ,, cotton ..	3,318	16,768	20,086
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	461	1,027	1,488	28	,, ,, wood ..	1,273	5,622	6,895
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	1,347	497	1,844	29	Potters ..	512	2,663	3,175
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	542	1,618	2,160
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,251	2,280	3,531					
14	Landowners ..	2,176	96,979	99,155	31	Workers in iron ..	719	3,068	3,787
15	Tenants ..	2,149	45,266	47,415	32	General labourers ..	3,563	18,914	22,477
16	Joint-cultivators ..	309	10,817	11,126	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	2,589	11,787	14,376

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIIA of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing & manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	7	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
Number of private looms or small works.	126	14,465	481	506	2	3,399	2,629	106	467	403
Number of workmen in large works { Male ..	..	285	58	90	80	53	161	..	6,000	..
Number of workmen in large works { Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	342	21,412	902	820	4	4,518	4,708	258	751	598
Value of plant in large works ..	..	30,200	150	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	14,782	8,91,391	37,974	36,670	3,680	3,04,864	3,05,221	56,321	3,57,940	47,335

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	16
Number of private looms or small works.	2,619	1,546	1,953	..	98	827	1,406	31,033
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ..	..	22	..	..	82	..	..	6,771
Number of workmen in large works. { Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	3,309	2,715	3,263	..	411	1,400	2,394	47,895
Value of plant in large works ..	..	200	..	..	2,400	..	..	34,450
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	2,46,428	1,67,138	2,62,682	..	39,968	1,43,935	1,92,374	31,08,703

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SEERS AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton. (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	12	12	14	14	14	9	19	2	18	15	14	3	8	2	17	1	..	..	3	9	3	1	2	2	149	5	7	7	9	2
1862-63 ..	26	11	31	6	29	2	34	12	35	15	28	6	9	11	29	1	..	..	3	1	3	1	2	..	149	5	7	7	8	2
1863-64 ..	29	11	39	3	45	1	40	1	41	1	32	10	9	1	28	..	..	..	1	8	2	10	2	1	149	5	6	12	7	12
1864-65 ..	25	9	27	10	40	2	39	5	30	1	23	11	7	11	26	9	..	..	1	10	3	5	2	..	149	5	6	8	8	..
1865-66 ..	21	10	26	14	30	9	31	11	34	6	20	6	6	8	27	6	..	..	2	13	3	8	1	13	135	5	6	8	7	8
1866-67 ..	21	..	27	6	29	11	27	6	28	12	22	5	7	..	21	15	..	..	2	9	2	15	1	7	130	10	5	9	8	..
1867-68 ..	21	4	23	2	23	4	24	11	25	2	21	6	7	11	8	11	..	..	3	3	2	5	1	6	121	5	5	9	7	12
1868-69 ..	16	5	18	15	18	8	17	9	16	1	13	1	6	12	14	3	..	..	3	5	2	6	1	4	121	5	5	9	7	6
1869-70 ..	10	1	22	3	10	3	13	15	14	2	12	6	5	12	11	9	..	..	2	..	2	7	1	6	111	15	4	10	7	14
1870-71 ..	18	7	21	7	17	5	35	12	28	11	18	3	6	13	19	14	..	..	2	2	2	8	1	3	111	15	4	10	7	15
1871-72 ..	19	12	25	..	21	8	23	..	25	..	22	..	7	8	18	..	14	..	3	..	2	8	1	2	130	..	5	..	8	8
1872-73 ..	21	12	32	..	23	8	25	..	27	..	26	..	7	..	17	8	16	..	3	2	2	12	1	11	120	..	6	..	8	12
1873-74 ..	22	..	31	..	32	..	28	..	24	..	27	..	7	..	15	..	13	..	3	12	1	10	1	11	120	..	6	6	9	..
1874-75 ..	26	..	36	..	37	..	35	..	30	..	26	..	10	..	21	8	16	..	3	8	3	..	1	13	120	..	6	..	9	4
1875-76 ..	23	12	29	..	24	..	30	..	36	..	31	..	10	..	21	..	16	..	3	4	3	..	1	15	120	..	6	..	9	4
1876-77 ..	25	8	40	..	40	..	33	..	40	..	28	..	10	..	22	..	20	..	3	4	2	12	1	14	120	..	6	..	9	8
1877-78 ..	14	8	17	..	17	4	18	..	17	..	12	..	6	..	9	..	16	..	2	8	2	4	1	11	120	..	5	..	9	2
1878-79 ..	16	8	23	..	16	8	19	8	19	..	17	..	10	..	11	..	10	..	3	12	2	..	1	7	120	..	6	..	9	12
1879-80 ..	14	6	21	8	19	..	23	..	23	..	19	..	7	..	17	..	12	..	3	..	2	4	1	9	120	..	6	..	10	..
1880-81 ..	17	..	26	..	21	4	23	..	25	..	21	..	7	..	19	..	16	..	2	12	2	4	1	9	130	..	8	..	11	..
1881-82 ..	23	8	34	..	28	..	31	..	31	..	24	..	9	..	18	..	16	..	3	..	2	8	1	12	140	..	6	..	11	4

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Wages of Labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.									
Year.	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 12 0		0 8 0		3 12 0		0 4 9	
1873-74 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 8 0		3 12 0		0 4 9	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 5 4	0 0 0
1879-80 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 5 4	0 0 0
1880-81 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 5 4	0 0 0
1881-82 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 5 4	0 0 0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Excise.			
Year.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Spirits.	Drugs.	Stamps.	Total Collections.
1868-69	6,83,472	2,734	..	..	39,737	29,039	86,680	8,41,662
1869-70	7,34,024	3,830	..	..	31,483	28,423	1,06,432	9,04,192
1870-71	7,37,150	5,211	..	..	30,475	33,607	88,815	8,95,238
1871-72 . ..	7,35,748	8,210	..	80,567	35,949	31,812	93,087	9,85,373
1872-73	7,40,396	7,357	..	80,969	30,692	25,147	1,11,196	9,95,757
1873-74	7,44,294	5,726	..	80,687	34,509	26,734	1,08,678	10,00,628
1874-75	7,44,384	26,800	..	80,348	35,637	39,897	1,19,882	10,46,948
1875-76	7,81,452	4,901	..	80,477	29,977	34,750	1,30,763	10,62,320
1876-77	7,73,297	4,829	..	79,613	36,285	59,790	1,22,995	10,56,309
1877-78	7,74,088	8,497	..	79,483	37,221	40,421	1,50,650	10,90,360
1878-79	7,79,374	4,493	..	1,05,890	33,570	36,060	1,53,183	11,12,570
1879-80	7,80,390	7,762	..	97,621	31,342	25,419	1,44,513	10,97,047
1880-81	7,82,621	4,858	..	97,450	43,255	35,199	1,47,318	11,10,701
1881-82	7,84,758	6,032	..	97,551	54,445	43,735	1,63,476	11,49,997

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:— Canal, Forest, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Fluctuating Revenue.					Miscellaneous Revenue.				
								Grazing dues.				
Year.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	36,88,670	27,342	752	..	..	..	13,649	..	1,169	..	..	13,693
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	38,24,644	49,039	779	..	..	..	34,750	..	1,057	..	..	14,289
1878-79 ..	7,80,403	3,506	705	..	..	..	1,614	..	129	..	..	1,892
1879-80 ..	7,81,021	5,064	244	..	..	..	2,969	..	448	..	..	2,095
1880-81 ..	7,83,188	3,575	11	..	..	..	2,026	..	252	..	..	1,549
1881-82 ..	7,85,935	3,515	284	..	..	..	1,940	..	253	..	..	1,575
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Ambala ..	6,80,883	5,010	..	..	..	..	3,784	..	..	..	..	1,226
" Kharar ..	6,17,486	5,491	..	..	..	..	1,835	..	..	..	..	3,656
" Jagadhri ..	5,49,553	4,114	547	..	..	..	3,075	..	..	..	..	1,039
" Naraingarh ..	4,77,768	2,064	4	..	..	..	1,539	..	..	..	..	525
" Pipli ..	9,24,494	4,609	101	..	..	..	2,392	..	1,266	..	..	2,217
" Rupar ..	6,54,645	1,822	592	..	..	..	1,077	..	..	..	..	745

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue Assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Ambala ..	79,262	59,624	29,419	25,323	3,170	3,777	111,851	88,724	107,969	84,542
Kharar ..	89,675	70,076	40,869	35,469	2,267	3,812	132,811	109,357	129,419	105,140
Jagadhri ..	94,463	75,610	32,561	27,016	3,153	5,350	130,177	107,976	126,691	103,042
Naraingarh ..	72,140	53,805	22,627	17,770	2,752	4,163	97,519	75,738	94,000	72,277
Pipli ..	63,778	42,901	37,511	34,889	5,518	7,692	106,807	85,482	97,926	78,008
Rupar ..	83,574	61,427	17,535	11,881	2,485	3,387	103,594	76,695	98,846	72,025
Total District ..	482,892	363,443	180,522	152,348	19,345	28,181	682,759	543,972	654,851	515,034

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								No. of Assignees.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
Ambala ..	982	1,287	2,696	2,583	204	312	..	..	1,683	489	670	210	..	3,052
Kharar ..	891	1,181	2,255	2,638	246	398	..	..	1,637	610	680	225	..	3,152
Jagadhri ..	1,107	1,511	2,204	3,151	175	272	..	..	1,197	636	588	169	..	2,590
Naraingarh ..	742	626	2,479	2,473	298	362	..	..	1,644	318	774	190	..	2,926
Pipli ..	1,579	2,511	6,856	4,444	446	519	..	..	1,139	591	725	165	..	2,620
Rupar ..	971	1,302	3,555	3,003	222	365	..	..	1,651	575	638	196	..	3,060
Total District ..	6,272	8,418	20,045	18,292	1,591	2,228	..	..	8,951	3,219	4,075	1,155	..	17,400

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.			*Balances of land revenue in rupees.* Fixed revenue.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.* Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.	Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
1868-69	..	..	50,813	..	852	7,410
1869-70	..	..	2,100	..	374	10,910
1870-71	..	..	2,415	..	244	3,055
1871-72	..	..	1,802	..	20	675
1872-73	..	..	770	..	325	450
1873-74	..	..	970	..	184	625
1874-75	..	..	2,292	..	209	500
1875-76	..	..	2,685	436	2,687	725
1876-77	..	..	1,004	11	544	
1877-78	..	..	252	..	100	1,885
1878-79	..	..	1,065	..	158	1,400
1879-80	..	..	638	316	78	50
1880-81	..	..	666	112	312	..
1881-82	..	..	1,177	..	320	500

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	1,839	19,770	5,36,482	..	..	..	4,329	38,193	8,48,987
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	620	5,983	1,97,983	871	8,077	3,01,864	1,293	7,594	2,83,305
1878-79 ..	246	3,220	89,147	356	5,652	1,41,066	433	2,093	69,782
1879-80 ..	234	1,844	70,325	313	2,403	1,10,768	422	2,687	76,189
1880-81 ..	201	1,961	76,700	253	1,794	84,187	939	4,934	1,80,961
1881-82 ..	240	1,533	63,997	232	2,577	1,02,172	472	2,148	1,06,697
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	186	963	51,210	270	1,260	85,630	634	3,088	96,531
" Kharar ..	197	676	63,251	205	777	76,638	678	1,973	1,57,467
" Jagadhri ..	323	3,391	1,15,442	474	5,621	1,89,756	235	3,836	68,240
" Naraingarh ..	101	554	25,297	142	1,103	57,216	707	3,501	1,11,642
" Pipli ..	207	3,394	72,123	206	5,197	90,117	136	1,254	41,994
" Rupar ..	85	320	23,000	168	668	46,664	337	2,225	63,576

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	3,120	25,627	6,76,928	522	5,573	94,945	239	2,462	33,446
1878-79 ..	1,015	7,640	2,21,910	64	592	11,507	122	634	19,753
1879-80 ..	949	7,150	2,30,236	142	1,836	24,404	211	1,228	33,522
1880-81 ..	752	4,618	1,88,294	160	973	23,919	154	1,300	34,582
1881-82 ..	740	4,873	1,87,125	274	1,266	33,176	277	2,007	52,378
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	1,746	9,268	3,24,361	328	1,555	34,671	91	1,341	31,861
" Kharar ..	1,070	4,427	2,50,934	91	405	16,023	227	833	39,937
" Jagadhri ..	816	8,457	1,77,339	81	1,175	17,933	79	667	15,356
" Naraingarh ..	842	6,147	1,77,419	82	1,583	14,637	65	589	10,849
" Pipli ..	289	4,676	1,10,171	28	231	5,539	44	1,614	20,860
" Rupar ..	579	2,008	1,02,274	88	373	16,236	149	605	22,944

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXVB of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	1,05,597	8,452	1,04,086	37,082	4,990	332	1,662	6,984	12,17,760	56,050	3,70,200	16,44,010
1878-79 ..	1,18,807	34,376	1,08,560	32,762	3,686	284	810	4,780	9,76,597	137,838	1,92,906	13,07,341
1879-80 ..	1,09,132	35,381	96,800	33,978	3,310	92	533	4,165	9,05,372	87,018	1,70,292	11,26,104
1880-81 ..	1,06,704	40,614	95,014	38,197	3,188	127	508	4,130	10,38,166	30,304	1,52,487	12,25,907
1881-82 ..	1,19,209	44,267	1,07,133	41,535	3,315	115	453	4,244	11,18,997	20,365	1,51,866	12,93,868

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Ambala	3	..	3	15	1	16
Sub-Registrar Ambala	432	451	883	473	462	935
" Ambala Cantonment	106	244	350	115	197	312
" Rupar	270	240	510	340	207	547
" Jagadhri	362	275	637	393	294	687
" Kharar	324	315	639	335	307	642
" Naraingarh	252	240	492	252	204	456
" Pipli	296	165	461	336	148	484
" Sohana	14	44	58	21	41	62
" Buriya	57	40	97	72	31	103
Total of district	2,116	2,014	4,130	2,352	1,892	4,244

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	Number of Licenses granted in each Class and Grade.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79	..	5	4	24	44	104	395	996	2,458	5,290	13,612	22,932	68,816	1,562
1879-80	..	5	5	26	37	113	432	1,068	2,402	4,497	4,485	13,070	59,744	1,525
1880-81	..	4	4	29	36	111	426	1,091	..	..	..	1,701	34,110	310
1881-82	..	4	4	28	34	108	417	1,064	..	..	..	1,659	33,215	263
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Ambala	..	..	..	6	8	32	86	178	..	..	..	310	6,730	41
" Jagadhri	..	1	..	4	7	13	61	116	..	..	..	202	4,460	38
" Rupar	..	..	..	3	4	10	42	129	..	..	..	188	3,440	35
" Kharar	..	..	1	..	2	8	52	175	..	..	..	238	3,750	44
" Naraingarh	..	..	..	1	2	7	44	122	..	..	..	176	2,920	29
" Pipli	..	3	2	9	8	22	82	217	..	..	..	343	7,720	75
" Ambala Cant.	..	..	1	5	3	16	50	127	..	..	..	202	4,195	1

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	Fermented Liquors.					Intoxicating Drugs.						Excise Revenue from		
	Number of central distilleries.	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licenses.		Consumption in maunds.				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78	5	39	15	1,021	6,179	80	81	113	90¾	605¼	16¼	36,897	40,375	77,272
1878-79	5	39	17	925	5,627	80	80	83	51	413	23	33,253	35,893	69,126
1879-80	5	40	16	1,457	7,489	81	81	62	77	360	27	31,081	35,387	66,468
1880-81	5	43	18	1,207	11,339	81	81	53½	51	115	8	42,934	34,190	77,124
1881-82	5	39	18	1,416	11,606	81	81	78	51½	129½	13	54,445	43,735	98,180
TOTAL	25	200	84	6,026	42,240	403	404	389½	321¼	1,622¾	87½	1,98,590	1,89,580	3,88,170
Average	5	40	17	1,205	8,448	81	81	78	64¼	324½	17½	39,718	37,916	77,634

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	78,500	2,493	6,269	16,168	..	120	52,861	77,911
1875-76 ..	..	..	96,985	2,575	..	18,919	2,828	292	64,433	89,047
1876-77 ..	..	..	87,865	2,527	144	17,411	6,707	426	32,394	59,609
1877-78 ..	..	..	84,624	2,445	216	17,442	7,231	1,726	28,484	57,544
1878-79 ..	..	..	1,12,984	2,564	980	19,794	9,214	2,292	45,081	79,925
1879-80 ..	1,02,453	1,701	1,04,157	2,546	871	20,755	9,353	2,907	31,925	68,357
1880-81 ..	1,13,090	4,257	1,18,247	2,482	1,139	23,685	8,142	2,623	33,869	71,940
1881-82 ..	1,06,034	4,139	1,10,173	2,483	968	22,279	9,844	2,096	29,188	66,858

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMNET and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
									FIGURES FOR BOYS.											
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	242	2	494	11	1,339	..	..	..	..	58	2,950	14	1,000
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	196	3	544	11	1,312	..	..	..	..	59	2,752	12	785
1879-80 ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	81	2	21	11	305	7	681	8	766	68	3,496	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	101	3	35	11	236	7	630	5	657	67	3,570	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	89	2	37	11	184	6	691	5	680	67	3,691	..	..
									FIGURES FOR GIRLS.											
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Men.*					*Women.*					*Children.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	C. H.	10,646	14,266	16,715	21,350	18,372	1,795	2,764	3,802	3,720	2,721	2,494	3,789	3,944	3,396	3,749
Rupar ..	2nd	7,977	9,446	9,266	9,027	10,103	1,459	1,396	1,410	1,217	1,211	1,024	1,157	1,191	967	996
Jagadhri ..	2nd	8,752	9,948	13,466	13,567	11,993	2,260	2,638	3,972	3,463	3,125	1,717	2,208	2,870	2,919	2,588
Thanesar ..	2nd	4,988	7,678	9,109	7,759	8,633	1,588	2,261	2,233	3,634	3,381	674	1,090	893	1,944	2,656
Sadhaura ..	2nd	..	6,267	6,934	4,508	6,829	..	2,672	2,657	1,403	2,233	..	1,486	1,533	1,074	1,598
Total ..	..	32,363	47,605	55,490	56,211	55,930	7,102	11,731	14,074	13,437	12,671	5,909	9,730	10,431	10,300	10,987

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Total Patients.*					*In-door Patients.*					*Expenditure in Rupees.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1831.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	C. H.	14,935	20,819	24,461	28,466	24,842	630	900	1,160	818	848	6,122	6,256	5,716	7,741	5,817
Rupar ..	2nd	10,460	11,999	11,867	11,211	12,310	219	343	297	293	354	1,497	2,293	3,294	3,330	2,466
Jagadhri ..	2nd	12,729	14,794	20,308	19,949	17,706	256	317	421	325	249	2,563	2,391	2,425	2,326	2,241
Thanesar ..	2nd	7,250	11,029	12,235	13,337	14,070	225	242	212	170	206	1,590	1,248	1,249	1,271	1,080
Sadhaura ..	2nd	..	10,425	11,124	6,985	10,660	..	210	359	164	192	..	1,315	1,985	1,667	1,705
Total ..	..	45,374	69,066	79,995	79,948	79,588	1,330	2,012	2,449	1,770	1,849	11,772	13,503	14,669	16,335	12,509

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	*Number of Civil Suits concerning*				*Value in rupees of Suits concerning*			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.*	Other matters.*	Total.*	
1878	11,936	184	1,874	13,994	42,159	7,20,207	7,62,366	13,208
1879	10,855	464	1,450	12,769	68,024	5,25,713	5,93,737	27,535
1880	9,332	414	1,532	11,278	83,038	6,50,276	7,33,314	15,704
1881	9,593	272	1,492	11,357	78,732	11,24,162	12,02,894	14,937
1882	8,433	531	1,747	10,711	85,871	6,59,308	7,45,179	13,473

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	6,732	6,003	4,982	5,584	6,988
	Discharged	2,775	2,267	2,291	2,356	3,713
	Acquitted	265	1,400	244	299	464
	Convicted	3,648	3,313	2,425	2,863	2,708
	Committed or referred	29	18	13	39	35
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,554	1,926
	" (summary)	..	..	..	140	36
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,140	1,257
	" (summary)	..	..	..	119	53
	Total cases disposed of	3,742	3,219	2,741	2,953	2,272
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	4	7	3	6	1
	Transportation for life	2	2	9	4	2
	" for a term	7	3	..	..	4
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	2,161	1,985	1,455	1,561	1,772
	" 10 to 50 rupees	517	346	317	389	377
	" 50 to 100 "	67	47	26	23	28
	" 100 to 500 "	5	10	11	16	9
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	1	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	612	485	314	443	429
	" 6 months to 2 years	309	319	290	299	274
	" over 2 years	27	17	18	5	3
	Whipping	378	336	149	216	88
	Find sureties of the peace	..	6	4	..	7
	Recognisance to keep the peace	21	21	5	31	65
	Give sureties for good behaviour	226	247	261	295	147

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	9	11	5	8	113	86	82	49	85	50	66	63	36	61
Murder and attempts to murder	8	10	8	4	10	11	21	13	12	13	2	8	8	12	10
Total serious offences against the person	98	120	89	86	84	166	206	123	125	118	91	120	93	88	86
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	570	594	453	422	539	384	340	255	189	188	205	214	165	106	131
Total minor offences against the person	108	65	55	52	48	122	95	80	63	76	74	62	69	49	56
Cattle theft	137	148	83	81	77	132	152	84	79	61	80	93	53	51	34
Total minor offences against property	1,254	1,500	961	672	545	1,143	1,408	899	659	639	634	953	667	470	446
Total cognizable offences	2,093	2,338	1,608	1,274	1,248	1,981	2,188	1,479	1,128	1,135	1,092	1,450	1,088	784	803
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	6	5	..	5	45	41	33	..	22	33	29	23	..	20
Offences relating to marriage	25	6	9	11	5	8	10	14	20	6	3	7	8	14	6
Total non-cognizable offences	341	202	176	137	145	369	377	320	229	238	206	216	225	183	189
GRAND TOTAL of offences	4,650	4,998	3,458	2,744	2,714	4,474	4,924	3,382	2,553	2,581	2,470	3,218	2,462	1,793	1,842

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	*No. in gaol at beginning of the year.*		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	661	7	886	31	579	779	..	65	..	139	683	..	..
1878-79	497	11	1,063	60	631	809	..	76	..	123	602	..	..
1879-80	544	16	859	54	245	202	..	33	35	16	211	70	30
1880-81	532	17	752	31	259	284	..	32	41	75	311	42	..
1881-82	611	16	629	50	193	214	..	24	41	44	211	36	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
YEAR.	*Length of sentence of convicts.*							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	763	345	357	61	47	10	2	67	29	8	29,164	4,226
1878-79	469	292	457	286	104	21	2	112	58	9	40,367	287
1879-80	287	167	168	45	17	10	5	71	43	31	36,574	4,822
1880-81	131	171	202	78	19	23	3	71	43	31	31,804	1,385
1881-82	52	82	117	192	29	8	3	20	61	3	29,543	2,948

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIIA Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GOAL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	*No. in Gaol at beginning of the year.*		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous Occupation of male convicts.*					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	1,747	..	178	..	768	821	..	13	..	16	1,230	..	..
1878-79	2,226	..	173	..	996	1,007	..	17	..	15	1,577	..	..
1879-80	1,830	..	155	..	1,291	595	..	15	11	25	1,360	135	..
1880-81	2,276	..	100	..	1,049	508	..	24	282	20	1,198	60	..
1881-82	1,765	..	149	..	1,271	418	..	36	212	12	1,327	46	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
YEAR.	*Length of sentence of convicts.*							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results*	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict Labour.
1877-78	107	275	1,064	399	80	..	..	76	27	19	1,25,807	53,812
1878-79	142	332	1,414	419	62	..	..	65	32	15	1,47,786	41,041
1879-80	60	436	1,016	698	66	..	..	20	9	12	1,35,729	43,844
1880-81	37	434	769	467	57	1	..	205	42	17	1,33,440	64,147
1881-82	52	475	807	477	67	..	..	183	53	21	1,06,695	49,548

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Ambala ..	Ambala ..	67,463	34,522	1,867	410	27,115	3,549	12,424	543
Kharar ..	Kharar ..	4,265	2,503	71	50	1,639	2	792	539
Jagadhri ..	Jagadhri ..	12,300	9,242	60	134	2,853	11	2,423	508
	Buriya ..	7,411	3,586	156	116	3,553	..	1,578	469
Naraingarh ..	Sadhaura ..	10,794	4,415	408	124	5,847	..	1,756	615
Pipli ..	Shahabad ..	10,218	3,600	652	5	5,961	..	1,049	974
	Thanesar ..	6,005	4,129	106	12	1,758	..	1,300	462
	Radaur ..	4,081	2,488	73	..	1,520	..	674	605
	Ladwa ..	4,061	3,100	44	1	916	..	690	589
	Pihowa ..	3,408	2,960	6	..	442	..	481	709
Rupar ..	Rupar ..	10,326	4,708	388	109	5,110	11	1,673	617

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	*Total population by the Census of*	*Total births registered during the year*					*Total deaths registered during the year*				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	Males ..	14,483	564	463	443	528	602	371	869	838	496	700
	Females	11,775	519	455	377	455	534	367	651	465	370	649
Jagadhri ..	Males ..	6,817	221	167	125	209	282	132	219	427	196	235
	Females	5,705	181	163	125	134	206	128	185	416	150	215
Shahabad ..	Males ..	6,344	206	120	127	164	214	90	193	298	148	164
	Females	5,316	171	121	97	131	157	86	175	348	130	147
Sadhaura ..	Males ..	5,811	238	172	116	152	170	128	198	223	121	124
	Females	5,356	196	151	102	120	200	114	195	238	129	143
Rupar ..	Males ..	5,683	65	146	127	129	177	107	159	300	153	155
	Females	4,378	55	120	118	123	167	57	89	238	119	101

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Ambala.	Jagadhri.	Sadaura.	Rupar.	Buriya.	Thanesar.	Shahabad.	Kharar.	Pehowa.	Radaur.	Ladwa.
Class of Municipality	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	13,120	5,400	2,330	2,850	2,734	2,480	2,412	..	..	..	..
1871-72	15,239	8,604	2,525	4,853	2,510	3,817	3,266	..	..	..	..
1872-73	17,406	10,527	2,016	5,395	3,039	3,941	2,831	..	..	..	..
1873-74	15,257	14,076	3,132	6,636	3,043	3,681	3,312	..	..	..	..
1874-75	22,951	14,001	3,025	8,119	2,815	3,855	3,143	2,850	1,700	1,186	2,600
1875-76	16,449	13,516	3,525	7,953	2,760	3,420	2,615	2,400	1,535	1,186	2,745
1876-77	16,350	12,858	3,268	7,101	3,000	3,402	3,043	2,752	1,600	1,230	2,600
1877-78	18,560	12,553	3,089	6,471	2,776	3,573	2,637	3,018	1,610	1,425	2,781
1878-79	18,678	11,587	3,734	6,885	3,531	3,314	3,016	2,977	1,533	1,430	2,788
1879-80	21,692	13,151	3,747	8,172	2,871	3,928	4,754	3,429	2,299	1,702	3,326
1880-81	22,531	14,535	4,641	9,171	3,178	4,134	4,442	3,808	2,716	1,985	4,229
1881-82	23,504	15,059	4,293	9,735	4,014	3,778	5,150	3,628	2,819	1,850	3,982

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

References.
a. *Tahsils.*
b. *Thana.*
c. *Chauki.*

	Ambala City, a. b.	Tharwa.	Ambala Cantonments, b	Barara.	Mullana.	Pipli, a. b. c.	Thanesar, b. c.	Pehowa, b.	Shahabad, b. c.	Ladwa, b.	Radaur, b.	Jagadhri, a. b.	Buria.	Abdullapur.	Naraingarh, a. b.	Shahzadpur.	Sadhaura, b.	Raipur.	Sarhind.	Kharar, a. b.	Manauli.	Sohana.	Manimazra, c.	Chandigarh, b.	Kurali.	Sialba.	Rupar, a. b. c.	Purkhali.	Morinda, b.
Ambala City, a. b																													
Tharwa	7																												
Ambala Cantonments, b ..	5	6																											
Barara	20	17	16																										
Mullana	19	16	15	4																									
Pipli, a. b. c	30	21	25	20	23																								
Thanesar, b. c	31	21	27	22	25	4																							
Pehowa, b	31	25	31	34	35	19	15																						
Shahabad, b. c	17	9	13	12	14	13	14	22																					
Ladwa, b	33	25	29	16	19	9	13	28	16																				
Radaur, b	40	27	30	15	18	16	20	35	19	7																			
Jagadhri, a. b	36	33	32	16	17	29	33	48	27	20	13																		
Buria	39	35	35	19	20	32	36	51	30	23	16	3																	
Abdullapur	36	32	32	16	18	27	31	46	25	17	10	4	7																
Naraingarh, a. b ..	22	25	20	20	16	39	41	52	29	36	32	26	27	29															
Shahzadpur	16	19	14	16	12	35	36	43	22	32	31	26	29	28	7														
Sadhaura, b.	27	27	24	16	14	36	39	49	27	31	26	19	21	22	9	13													
Raipur	24	28	22	30	26	49	45	53	32	46	42	36	39	39	10	12	19												
Sarhind	29	31	33	50	48	59	60	60	46	62	69	65	68	65	52	45	56	39											
Kharar, a. b	27	35	31	48	46	57	58	58	44	60	67	63	66	63	36	31	43	27	17										
Manauli	20	28	24	41	39	50	51	51	37	53	60	56	59	56	28	24	36	20	21	9									
Sohana	24	32	28	45	43	54	55	55	41	57	64	60	63	60	30	26	38	22	20	5	4								
Manimazra, c	23	31	27	44	42	53	54	54	40	56	63	49	52	51	25	23	35	15	28	11	9	8							
Chandigarh, b	26	34	30	48	45	56	57	57	43	59	66	54	57	54	27	26	36	17	37	15	13	12	5						
Kurali	35	43	39	56	54	65	66	66	52	68	75	71	74	71	44	39	51	35	19	8	17	13	19	23					
Sialba	35	43	39	56	54	65	66	66	52	68	75	71	74	71	40	39	51	30	22	8	15	12	15	20	5				
Rupar, a. b. c	45	53	49	66	64	75	76	76	62	78	85	81	84	81	53	49	61	43	25	17	27	23	28	33	10	12			
Purkhali	42	50	46	63	61	72	73	73	59	75	82	78	81	78	47	46	58	37	27	15	22	19	22	27	8	7	7		
Morinda, b	37	45	41	58	56	67	68	54	70	77	79	76	73	46	41	53	37	22	10	19	15	21	25	6	10	13	14	19	

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

1883-4.

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